Regd. No. B. 1065

CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

VOL XXV No. 253

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1937

PRICE: ONE ANNA

SAPAT LOTION
Cures Ringworm and Eczema in 24 Hours
Sold everywhere
SAPAT & COMPANY
338, Kalbadevi, Bombay, 2.

100 Years Success
Medals Awarded
Best Blood Purifier
Dr. WAMAN GOPAL'S
SARSAPARILLA
Bombay. 2.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Military Called Out At Bangalore

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON STUDENTS

60 Injured In Lathi Charges

Nariman Taken To Madras?

BANGALORE, October 25.

The police opened fire this afternoon in a clash near the Intermediate College with a large crowd which had assembled in connection with the arrest of Mr. Nariman.

Earlier a number of lathi charges were made, and about 60 persons have been removed to hospital of whom 15 are members of the police.

Six, it is stated, are severely injured and in a critical condition, and a number are suffering from gunshot wounds.

The situation is now normal.—A. P.

RAID ON POLICE STATION

BANGALORE, October 25.

A huge unruly mob raided Ooparpet police station this evening at about 7-30 p. m. They cut off the telephone wires and wrecked the furniture and other contents in the station. The handful of constables, who were on duty at the time, were unable to escape and took refuge in a room.

News, however, soon reached Police Headquarters and Police Reserves were quickly on the scene.

But, they found the situation uncontrollable and the military was called out. They dispersed the crowd, rescued the besieged constables and restored order.

Nariman For Madras

Mr. K. F. Nariman has been taken out of the State by the Madras passenger, probably to Madras. The authorities are reticent about the destination.—A. P. I.

LORD AND LADY TENNYSON WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY ON MONDAY.

Mr. D'Mello, Secretary, Cricket Control Board receiving Lord Tennyson.

Congress Alone Will Lead Us To Our Goal

Murshidabad Nawab's Call To Patriotic Indians

ISLAM WILL REMAIN UNSCATHED INSPITE OF LUCKNOW SCARE

CALCUTTA, October 25.

"We believe that all patriotic Indians should lend their greatest support to the most important organisation that exists in India at the present moment,—the Indian National Congress, which alone will lead us to our goal", says Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, a leading landlord of Bengal in a statement he has issued to the press to-day.

He adds that there are now two organisations confronting each other. But the question is which of the two is better in the interests of India and Indians.

No Danger To Islam

THOUGH INDIVIDUAL OPINION HERE AND THERE MAY VIEW WITH ALARM THE MUSLIM POSITION, UNLESS THEY ARE BROUGHT UNDER A SPECIAL MUSLIM ORGANISATION, WE DON'T AT THIS STAGE OR AT ANY OTHER STAGE, AGREE THAT ISLAM CAN EVER BE IN DANGER. EVEN IF THE MOST POWERFUL FORCES ON EARTH ATTEMPT TO DESTROY IT, IT WOULD STILL LIVE AND REMAIN UNSCATHED"—A. P.

Brabourne Stadium Is One Of The Best

But Pitch Requires A Little More Moiling, Says Lord Tennyson

(By Our Sports Correspondent)

"We had a wonderful reception in Bombay," said Lord Tennyson, when interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" at the railway station before the team's departure for Baroda by the Delhi Express on Monday night.

ONE OF THE BEST

Asked his opinion about the Brabourne Stadium, Lord Tennyson continued; "It is one of the best Stadiums I have ever seen in the world."

THE PITCH

When I asked Lord Tennyson about the pitch at the Stadium, he said: "In its present condition it requires in my opinion a little more of moiling. I am sure it will be in a perfect condition by the time we come back to play in Bombay."

BEST TEAM EVER SENT TO INDIA

I Hope English Side Will Win The Rubber, Says Lord Tennyson

BOMBAY, Monday.

Interviewed by a special representative of the "Chronicle" on board the P. and O. Steamer the "Viceroy of India" Lord Tennyson who arrived this morning with his team of his English cricketers said:

"I always wanted to come to India and am very glad I have accomplished it before I am dead. As regards the Test matches, in India, I am sure they will be very enjoyable and close finishes."

In a gleeful mood Lord Tennyson continued, "I hope the English side will win the rubber."

As regards the personnel of the team Lord Tennyson said, "It is not only a young team, but there are many all-rounders. In my opinion it is the best team ever sent out to India."

Talking about the record of the players generally he said, "Most of them have already played for England and the rest are sure to be included in future. Many of the players have won prizes for their creditable performances on the field."

Asked about the journey, Lord Tennyson concluded, "We had a very nice journey out and enjoyed ourselves thoroughly. All the members are quite fit and ready to meet their engagements in India.

Asked if the matting-wicket, at Baroda and Karachi, in their first two matches will suit them, he said: "It will not be new to us as some of us have already played on matting-wicket in the Test matches in South Africa.

The team will leave for Baroda to-night.

Welcome To Tennyson's Team

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

Besides those from the Viceroy, the Maharajas of Patiala and Porebundar there were numerous other messages of welcome to Lord Tennyson to which Lord Tennyson sent suitable replies.

A letter of welcome from H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, was delivered to Lord Tennyson by Capt. Milbank, A.D.C. to His Excellency.—A. P.

SIND TEAM TO MEET TENNYSON'S

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 25

The following players have been officially selected to represent Sind against Lord Tennyson's team at Karachi and in the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy:—

J. Naomal (Captain)
Gulam Mohmad
M. J. Mobed
Gopal Das
Abas Khan
J. K. Irani
Ambep
Khadim
Hussain
Qamardin
Deep Chand
Daud Khan

RESERVES

Bhicaji
Ibrahim
Shankar Das.
Mohmad

JAWAHAR'S TALKS WITH POET & AZAD

"Vande Mataram" & Mass Contact Programme To The Fore

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was closeted with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad shortly after reaching Calcutta this morning.

It is understood that they exchanged ideas about some of more important issues which will come up for decision by the Working Committee to-morrow.

Panditji sought, it is gathered, Maulana Saheb's opinion about the situation in Bengal with special reference to the chance of Muslim response to the latest Congress move for bringing more and more of them into Congress fold.

Panditji paid a visit to Poet Tagore this evening at his suburban residence, where he is understood to have sought the Poet's opinion on the "Bande Mataram" and suggestion for the substitution of any other song for the same as the National Anthem.

Discussion on this topic was not, however, concluded to-day and would be resumed to-morrow when Mahatma Gandhi is likely to meet the Poet.—United Press.

Jawaharlal Opens Ministers' Conference At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The Conference of Labour Ministers in Congress provinces and the Labour and Mass Contact Sub-committee of the Congress Working Committee was opened to-day by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who explained the objects of the Conference and emphasised the necessity of a uniform labour policy for the seven Congress provinces.

Mr. Daulatram presided

Mr. Shibnath Bannerjee placed before the Committee the Labour demands of the All-India Trade Union. He explained at length the demands that his Association had formulated. Prof. Ranga placed his views regarding agricultural labour before the Committee.

The Committee then discussed the question of a uniform Labour programme for the Congress provinces and dealt with some items that could be included in it.

The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Pandit Jawaharlal stayed for an hour and then left the meeting.

The C. P. Government was represented by Mr. Kalappa, the Labour leader.—A. P.

Rise In Blood Pressure

Still Gandhiji Goes To Calcutta

WARDHA, Oct. 25.

Gandhiji, accompanied by Mr. Mahadeo Desai, Mr. Pyarelal, Secretary, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Shankerrao Deo, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Miss Maniben, Dr. Subbaroyan, Mr. Avinashilingam, M. L. A., and Miss Mridula Ben of Ahmedabad, left for Calcutta by this morning's mail to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta and the Civil Surgeon Dr. Narbada Prasad, yesterday examined Gandhiji and found an appreciable rise in his blood pressure owing to the strain of the educational conference. Gandhiji has been advised to curtail interviews, correspondence and discussions.—A. P.

GANDHIJI TO BE EXAMINED BY DOCTORS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The Associated Press understands that on his arrival at Calcutta Gandhiji will be examined by Doctors Sir Nilratan Sircar, B. C. Roy and Sushil Chandra Bose.—A. P.

Mass Contact Committee Meeting

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

In addition to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, the following attended the Labour and Mass Contact Sub-committee meeting:—Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Mr. J. B. Kriplani, Mr. M. R. Masani, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. Shibnath Banerjee, Dr. K. N. Katju (Minister, U.P. and his secretary, Mr. Dubey, Minister Orissa and his Secretary, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay and his secretary. Discussions are expected to last three hours. —A. P.

Brussels Conference To Be Postponed

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.

The Belgian Cabinet at its meeting this afternoon has decided to resign.

It is semi-officially announced that owing to the Ministerial crisis, the Nine-Power Conference may be postponed for a few days. November 3 is now suggested as the possible date but no definite decision has yet been taken.—Reuter.

WHITHER, LEAGUE LEADERS?

"The principle decided upon by the All-India Muslim League at Lucknow brings us dangerously near apprehension of serious consequences arising therefrom as a result of the policy of isolation.

"Those who put themselves up as political leaders for the sake of gratifying personal motives love of vindictiveness, little know what incalculable harm they do by their tactics. If we follow them we will be dragged to the edge of pit of utter destruction to be hurled headlong into it with eyes shut and ears deaf to the call of a united India."

—Nawab of Murshidabad

COLONIES FOR GERMANY?

Glimpses Into Ribbentrop-Duce Talks

PARIS, Oct. 25.

A remarkable account of the recent interview between Herr Von Ribbentrop and Signor Mussolini at Rome is given in the newspaper "Le Jour".

It asserts that Herr Von Ribbentrop told the Duce that a programme of colonial claims would soon be published in Berlin, which would include the return to Germany of Comeroons and Ruandaurundi, the creation of a vast International territory in Africa to be exploited by Britain, France, Italy and Germany. It is also stated that a colonial office is being created in Berlin.

Herr Von Ribbentrop is also said to have suggested a sort of International Government in Palestine similar to that of Saar prior to the plebiscite, to have advised Signor Mussolini not to cause a violent break in the Non-Intervention Committee, but to gain time, and to have urged him to sign an anti-Communist Pact with Japan before the opening of the Brussels' Conference.—Reuter.

Hoisting Of National Flag

Should Be Done By Others Than Congressmen, Says 'C. R.'

OOTACAMUND, (By Mail)

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Prime Minister, has sent a reply to the Municipal Council, Ootacamund, declining the invitation to hoist the National Flag in the Council buildings. He observes that, by associating the national movement too much with those who are in office, we are likely to weaken the forces of nationalism for the future, when we may not be in office. Therefore, hoisting of National Flags should be done by others hereafter.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar concludes: "I may even go further and suggest that an Anglo-Indian or Indian Christian may be preferred, if one would agree to accept the honour".—United Press.

STOP PRESS

INDIAN AIRMAN'S VENTURE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Indian flier G. P. Nair has announced that he will be taking off on the morning of October 27. —Reuter.

ITALY AND NON-INTERVENTION

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Count Grandi, M. Corbin and Dr. Woerman, the German Charge-D'Affaires, saw Mr. Anthony Eden at the Foreign Office. It is understood that they discussed to-morrow's meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee.—Reuter.

TRADING SUSPENDED ON STOCK EXCHANGE

The local Stock Exchange was officially open yesterday but Brokers suspended business as a sequel to the arrest of Mr. K. F. Nariman.

COTTON EXCHANGE CLOSED

As a protest against Nariman's arrest the Indian Cotton Exchange closed their business yesterday including the payment (yesterday, though a settlement day.)

CITY MARKETS SUSPEND BUSINESS

As a protest against the arrest of Vir Nariman, the following City Markets suspended trading yesterday:—

Bombay Stock Exchange, the Bullion Exchange, the Seeds Traders' Association, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Cotton Exchange closed at 2 p. m. yesterday.

"Illegal And Unjust"

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

The following telegram is sent by Mr. K. L. Kalayantri President of Rajaputana and Central India States' People Conference (Bombay) to Sir Mirza Ismail Beg Diwan of Mysore "Nariman's arrest illegal unjust is encroachment on citizenship right. Please release him immediately."

The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research meets in New Delhi from the 8th to the 13th November and this will be preceded by a number of meetings of sub-committees dealing with different subjects.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL." will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted stenographer having 150-170 words speed. Salary 150 Rupees or more for European firm. Apply Goldwyn's Agency, 31, Forbes St. Bombay, urgently. (2282)

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers and Stenographers, to consult with Kapoor & Co., Employment Suppliers Cloth Market, Delhi. (9279)

Wanted an Instructor in Physical Training for the Gujarat College on Rs. 40 p.m. The apopintment will be in the first instance upto 28th February, 1938. Candidates should state their qualifications, experience and their date and place of birth. They should send copies of certificates or testimonials if any so as to reach the undersigned on or before 5th November 1937. G. Findlay Shirras, Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. 23rd October 1937. (7116)

Wanted: Paid District Organizers and Local Representatives for the Premier Insurance and Building Society, Ltd., which has in addition to unique benefits (such as loans under its House Purchase and Mortgage Loan Schemes, Rs. 25,000 Free Accident Insurance Benefit, etc.) declared a Bonus of Rs. 18 and Rs. 16 per Rs. 1,000 per annum in its first valuation itself. Apply to Secretary, 'Premier Insurance Buildings,' Madras. (9255)

School Teachers, Please! Increase your income without inconvenience to your school work or tuitions. Apply stating school where employed to Box No. 9271, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

Apollo Reclamation, Ram Mansion, Nowroji Furdonji Road: Self-contained flat of two rooms and kitchen, immediately available. 1st floor, rent Rs. 60 p.m. Apply on premises or to Messrs. Gilbert-Lodge & Co., 17, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay (7107)

327. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to canvass advertisements for the Kaumudi, the most widely circulated and popular illustrated weekly in the Malabar Coast. Liberal commission. Manager, the Kaumudi, Trivandrum. (3280)

Wanted Agents and Stockists for sale of "Dutch Drops" Waaning Tilly Oil. Household remedy of two hundred years reputation. Cures Malaria, Influenza, Fever, Cold, Cough, Asthma, Liver, Kidney and Lung Diseases. Purely Dutch preparation. Apply the Eclipse Distributing Agency, Dahanu Road. (9222)

336. BUSINESS FOR SALE

For Sale: Late Doctor Gour's Homeopathic Clinic, Sandhurst Bridge. To sell as a going concern the well known Clinic of late Doctor Gour M. D. (Homeopath). Apply personally: Banaji's Homeopathic Pharmacy, Princess Street, Bombay. (9273)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for distillation and supply of Country Liquor in Ajmer-Merwara during the 3 years commencing from 1st April 1938 are required

For particulars apply to:—
THE COLLECTOR OF EXCISE REVENUE.
Ajmer-Merwara Ajmer.
7081.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
In the matter of the FEDERATION OF ELECTRICAL LICENSEES LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors of the above-named Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 11th day of December, 1937, being the day for that purpose fixed by the Liquidators of the said Company, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidator or by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1937.

B. J. WHITBY,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.
The Federation of Electrical Licensees Limited.
(In Voluntary Liquidation),
Allahabad Bank Buildings.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
7121.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying a Radio Set with one Amplifier and two Loud Speakers for installing them in the Madhav Baug Garden, so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before 15th November, 1937.

The specification can be had from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 5.

The Chief Officer reserves the right to reject any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
Dated, 22nd October, 1937.
7118.

Public Notices

THE SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND at Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 15 per half Share for the year ended 31st March 1937, has been sanctioned and made payable on and from 8th November, 1937. Change of address be notified to the Company.

By order of the Board,
MORARKA & CO.,
Agents.

346, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 23rd October, 1937.
7114.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in the Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office Hamam House, 34/38, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 29th October, 1937, along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd). PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs., Treas., & Agents.
7113.

M. S. "TAIJIN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 25th October, 1937, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for countersignature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the Undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA.
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for erection of stalls on the grounds of the Karnatak Agricultural Show. About 50,000 sq. feet of covered floor space is thus to be provided. Stalls will be in units of 100 sq. feet, either separated or joined together in blocks. Material to be used will be wooden posts, bamboo supports and bamboo matting or tarpaulin. Posts and bamboos will be supplied by the Show Committee free on site. Tenders offered should be for fixing the posts and the bamboos and bamboo matting. Contracts may be sought for in parts of ten thousand square feet or multiples of the same. All tenders must reach the undersigned before the 7th November 1937. They will be opened at 4 p.m. on 7th November, 1937. The parties whose tenders are accepted must deposit a sum of Rs. 100 and the erection work must commence on or before the 22nd November, and be completed before 15th December, 1937.

Forms of tender and plans will be supplied on payment of rupees two.

(Sd.) S. S. SALIMATH.
General Secretary,
Karnatak Agricultural Show.
Belgaum.
Belgaum: 23rd October, 1937.
7117.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEWERAGE OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for works of construction of (1) a sewer in Elphinstone Road, New Parbhadevi Road etc., and (2) a sewer in Lady Hardinge Road, will be received up to 1-0 p.m. (B.T.) on Monday the 8th November, 1937.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 only, for each tender copy, to anyone deputed to receive them by the City Engineer who will, on application, give any information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25th October, 1937.
7120.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AT 1-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, SWORDS, DAGGERS, KNIVES, CARTRIDGES, ETC.

And at 2 p.m. (S.T.)
Clothing, Perfumery, Silk, Wines and Spirits, Cigarettes, Tobacco, Saccharine, etc.

In accordance with sections 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 26th October, 1937, at the abovementioned time at the new Customs House, Ballard Road, the abovementioned Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs' Department.

MENESSE & CO.

She Is Coming!
SABITA DEVI
The Star of Stars
in
SAGAR'S
"KOKILA"
with
MOTILAL
Shobhanadevi—Maya Siddiqui & Sankatha
Directed by:
S. BADAMI
FROM THE 30TH OCT.
at
ROXY

Running with Success from 23-10-37
SEE WITH YOUR FAMILY
"BHAKTA DAMAJI"
SHIVAJI MOVIETONE'S DEVOTIONAL TALKIE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaum
Time: 5-15, 8 10-30

UNSURPASSED—
in
ACTING ABILITY,
DIRECTING TALENT,
MUSICAL CHARM,
SCENIC BEAUTY!
PRABHAT'S
EMOTIONAL SOCIAL "SUPER"
"THE UNEXPECTED"
(Duniya-na-Mane?)
(HINDI)
Daily 5, 8 10-30 P.M.
In its
3RD WEEK
At
KRISHNA
Talkies ..... Charni Road.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

Britain Mainly Responsible For Its Decline, Says Dr. Erulkar

(From Our Correspondent.)

ZURICH, Oct. 12.

The issue of Indian shipping trade has been getting more to the fore-front of public interest and attention. Most countries give a very close attention to the extension of shipping business, since its benefits go considerably beyond the trade margin of it, important as it is, and extends well to realms of wider national interests. In launching the new steamer of the Scindia Steamship Company "AL-Medina", the High Commissioner for India happened to refer to the present weak position of India in the matter of shipping business. Certain figures will bring out clearly this weak position. India, with a maritime trade of a little over 200 million pounds annually and double that in the pre-depression period, has a very negligible mercantile marine, limited practically to coastal trade, where also the share is small. Great Britain, which contributes to the world trade slightly over five and a half times India's quantum, has merchant shipping over seventy-nine times as large. Norway, with a trade less than one-third of India's, has a mercantile marine over eighteen times as large. Italy, with a fraction over India's trade, has a mercantile marine more than thirteen times as large. Denmark, with about half India's trade has merchant shipping five times that of India's. Greece, with a trade less than one-sixth of India's, has merchant shipping over seven times as large. In regard to India's foreign trade, whereas the share of British shipping is 64.2 per cent and that of foreign non-British shipping 34.55 per cent, Indian shipping has a share of 1.25 per cent. In coastal trade, India's share after a hard struggle at present is limited to 20 per cent.

Dr. Erulkar's Crushing Rejoinder

In commenting on the High Commissioner's speech with references to India's good or substantial contribution to world trade, the comparatively weak position of Indian shipping business, and the scope for improvement, the Journal of Commerce the leading organ of British shipping industry, editorially, after paying strong tributes to the P & O Company, which launched a new and considerably bigger steamer a day or two after Scindia's new one, stated and stressed much as justification of the present situation, that it is due to British shipping that India's foreign trade has greatly been extended and otherwise much of the wealth would have remained hoard. Inasmuch as this reflects a conventional argument and attitude and in view of the increased attention now given in India to the issue of shipping, the letter of D. S. Erulkar, a Director of the Scindia Steamship Company and the experienced and energetic representative of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, sent to the "Journal of Commerce" and just published in it will be read with interest by your readers. The letter runs as follows:—

To the Editor of "The Journal of Commerce."

Sir,—Referring to the editorial comments appearing in your issue for Friday last, the comparison which you have chosen to draw between, on the one hand, the efforts of the Indian company fighting single-handed and without any Government support whatsoever to establish itself against tremendous odds, and on the other, the achievements of the powerful British company, firmly established for a century after years of prosperity, virtual monopoly and even Government assistance, is hardly fair.

I have no intention to criticise the reasons which prompted you to draw such an incomplete comparison without any reference to the entirely different circumstances attending the careers of the two companies in question. What I am, however, is concerned with is your reference to British shipowners fostering and building up India's trade by the expenditure of millions of money, but for which, according to you, the wealth of India might have lain dormant for a much longer period. This finds no confirmation from historical facts, and if I may be permitted, I should like to refer to the trade of India before the advent of the British interests. That India enjoyed extensive trade with Europe, Africa, Arabia, Persia, China and other countries is amply borne out by contemporary writers of early 17th century. Exports from India consisted very largely of manufactured articles.

Ruthless Policy

Many writers can be quoted to show that long before the advent of British interests the wealth of India did not lie dormant, but was utilised to better advantage of the Indian people than it is being done at present. For India exported manufactured articles very largely, and this continued until, under the deliberately ruthless policy of the East India Company, which according to a celebrated Parliamentarian, united the mock majesty of a bloody sceptre and the little traffic of a merchant's counting house, wielding a truncheon with one hand and picking a pocket with the other, the Indian industries were completely wiped out. I may be allowed to give two quotations in regard to the fate of the Indian industries which had prospered and flourished previously.

Lecky, in his History of England in the 18th century, says:—At the end of the seventeenth century, great quantities of cheap and graceful calicoes, muslins and chintzes were imported into England, and they found such favour that the woollen and silk manufacturers were seriously alarmed. Acts of Parliament were, accordingly, passed in 1700 and 1721 absolutely prohibiting with a very few specified exceptions, the employment of printed or dyed calicoes in England, either in dress or in furniture, and the use of any printed or dyed goods of which cotton formed a part."

Again H. H. Wilson, the historian writes:— "It was stated in evidence that the cotton and silk goods of India up to the period could be sold for a profit in the British market at a price from 50 to 60 per cent lower than those fabricated in England. It consequently became necessary to stop it by duties of 70 and 60 per cent on their value, or by positive prohibition. Had this not been the case, had not such prohibitory duties and decrees existed, the mills of Paisley and Manchester would have stopped in their outset, and could scarcely have been again set in motion, even by the power of steam. They were created by the sacrifice of the Indian manufacture. Had India been independent she would have retaliated, would have imposed prohibitive duties upon British goods, and would thus have preserved her own productive industry from annihilation. This act of self-defence was not permitted to her; she was at the mercy of the stronger. British goods were forced upon her without paying any duty and the foreign manufacturer employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom he could not have contended on equal terms."

A Precarious Existence

The above quotations, from two recognized authorities, testify eloquently as to the result of the East India Company's policy on Indian industry in the 18th and early 19th century. During the same period, Indian shipping, which had participated fully in India's vast maritime trade previously, became extinct under the restrictive clauses of the Navigation Laws which applied to India-built, Indian owned or Indian-manned ships. As a result of the run of Indian industries a very large section of the Indian population was thrown out of employment and had to seek precarious existence dependent upon the vagaries of agriculture and this constitutes to-day as much as 73-75 per cent of the Indian population.

The changed character of India's maritime trade has continued. India's shipping has been replaced by British shipping companies and Indian shipping received no encouragement from the Indian Government or no quarter from the British shipping companies to participate in India's vast carrying trade. With the introduction of steam in the modes of transport and with increasing industrialisation during the last century the export and import trade of India multiplied. Facilities for better transport as also the increasing demand for raw materials gave the Indian trade an impetus, but to assert that the British shipowners fostered and built up India's trade and but for them India's wealth would have lain dormant, is not consistent with historical facts. Indian shipping enterprise has not been lacking. It has from time to time tried to establish itself in the country's carrying trade, but has met with relentless hostility from the powerful British shipping interests. If Indian shipping had been encouraged to Cater for the country's carrying trade, it might have helped the country to set right the mischief perpetrated by the East India Company and continued by its successors in regard to the character of its export and import trade

In conclusion, may I suggest that if the whole matter were examined from the other point of view, viz, how far British shipping has been fostered and been built upon the Indian trade, I have no doubt ample historical data could be found to support that view point.—Yours etc.

D. S. ERULKAR.

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Utilise Golden Opportunity

Workers Must Organise Themselves During Congress Regime

IGATPURI, Oct. 21.

A mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers was held on Wednesday in Gandhi Chawk, Upper Peth Igatpuri under the presidentship of Mr. Ruikar. Messrs. Sane and Vaidya were among the speakers.

Mr. Vaidya first explained to the workers the resolutions passed at the Kalyan Conference.

Mr. Ruikar spoke at length for an hour and a half and fully exposed the tactics of the Agent, in not recognising the Workers' Union which is the only representative body of the workers.

He condemned the Wedgwood Committee Report as the most reactionary and impressed upon them how it is a golden opportunity for the workers, in the Congress regime to create mass agitation for the fulfilment of their demands and bring pressure upon the Agent through legislature and outside to recognise the Union. He also congratulated the Congress Ministry for removing the ban on the labour leaders and institutions.

Mr. Sane explained how the working class movement is gaining strength day by day in the country and appealed to all the workers to join the Union in hundreds.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

"This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers while welcoming the Congress Ministry for lifting the bans on working class organisations and removing the restrictions on several labour leaders, urges upon the Congress Ministry to implement fully the Congress Election Manifesto as well as the assurance given in the recent communique on the labour policy of the Government of Bombay.

This meeting particularly requests the Congress Ministry to solve the question of recognition of Trade Unions of minimum living wage of Rs. 30 of unemployment insurance protection against indebtedness and such other fundamental demands of workers.

This meeting calls upon the Railway workers to join the G. I. P. Railway Workers Union and create mass sanction behind the demands which alone is the effective method for fulfilling their demands."

Mr. Lalchand Dhulchand, President of this Centre heartily thanked Com Ruikar and the other two comrades, and the meeting terminated late at night in cries "Lal Bavte-Ki-Jay."

WANTED ELECTED CHAIRMAN FOR BEAWAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, Oct. 21.

The Congress party in the local Municipal Committee has tabled a resolution demanding an elected Chairman in the Municipality in place of a nominated one. It may be noted that the Municipal councillors had always enjoyed the privilege of electing their own chairman upto 1930 when the right of electing a chairman was withdrawn by the local authorities on account of the Chairman's allowing the resolution regarding hoisting the national flag over Municipal building to be passed in the committee. The requisition incorporating the above demand has been signed by the majority of the Municipal members and is expected to be carried in the Special meeting to be held on Friday.

BIHAR MINISTRY TO INTRODUCE DEBTORS' RELIEF BILL

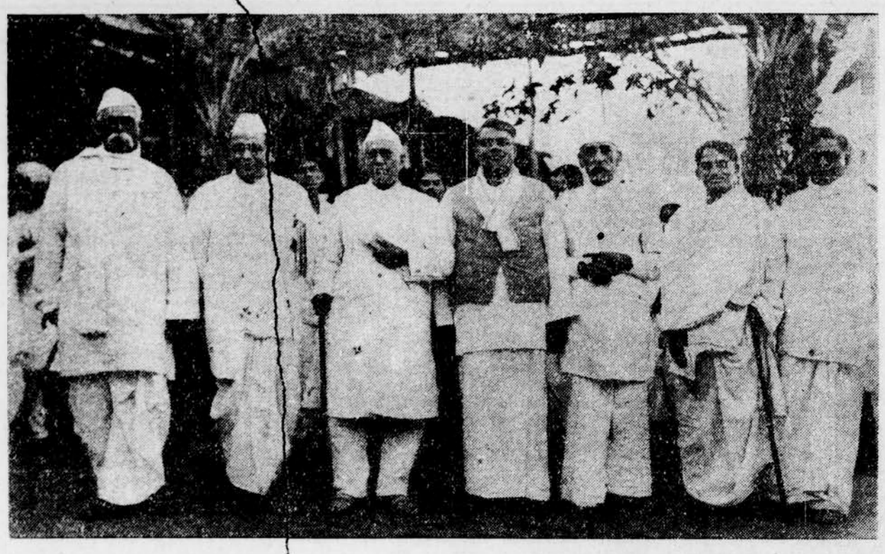
PATNA, Oct. 25.

Further details of the Debtors' Relief Bill which the Ministry propose to introduce in the forthcoming session of the Bihar Assembly are now available. The bill will contain more than fifty sections and will tackle the problem of indebtedness in three main directions, namely, control over money-lenders, conciliation of debts and some transitional provisions.—A. P.

BIHAR ASSEMBLY SESSION POSTPONED

PATNA, Oct. 25.

Though there was a proposal that the next session of the Bihar Assembly should be held on November 13, it is understood that in view of the Sonepur Fair which starts on November 18, the session has been postponed till after that date and will probably commence on November 22.—A. P. I.



Ministers who attended the Educational Conference at Wardha. (L to R) Messrs. Ravishanker Sukla (C. P.), B. G. Kher (Bombay), Dr. Syed Mahmood (Bihar), Dr. Subbaroyan (Madras), Messrs. Pyarelal Sharma (U. P.), Vishwanath Das (Orissa) and Ramanathan (Madras).

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher (left) addressing the gathering at the Educational Conference at Wardha on Saturday.

Shias Opposed To Separate Electorates For Long

CONFERENCE SECRETARY TAKES JINNAH TO TASK FOR MISREPRESENTATION

LUCKNOW, Oct 23.

Mirza Jafar Hussain, Secretary of the All-India Shia Political Conference, has issued a statement with the concurrence of the President of the Conference, in the course of which he ridicules Mr. Jinnah's political manoeuvres. Mr. Hussain says:—

"In yesterday's issue of the "Pioneer" I read a resolution passed by the Council of the All-India Muslim League under the Presidency of Mr M. A Jinnah, expressing regret that a certain section of the Shias felt that, injustice had been done to Shias by the League Council. There are several features of this resolution which attracts attention. The first is its tone indicating a patronising attitude of the President of the Muslim League towards "a certain section of the Shias." But this is usual with Mr. Jinnah.

DISREGARD OF FACTS.

"The second feature of the resolution is complete disregard of facts. This again is what one has come to associate with Mr. Jinnah's status as a political leader of the Mussalmans Perhaps Mr. Jinnah is not aware of the bitter hostility which a section of the League has consistently displayed towards the members of the Shia community in the matter of elections. But if he was not aware of it, it was his duty to know the facts before putting forward such a resolution before the Shia public.

"The third feature—and that is striking—is that, this is another attempt to deceive the Shias with false promises.

"Let Mr. Jinnah and his League know that Shias are not going to him to beg redress of their political grievances. They tried to persuade the Leaguers to take a just and reasonable view of their political aspirations but they have always failed.

"It would be extremely unwise and impolitic on the part of Shias to go to the League of Mr. Jinnah for the adjustment of any rights of theirs in the separate electorates.

"Finally the Shias will notice that, the resolution under consideration was not placed before the open session of the League and I am sure if it was put before the open session it would have been thrown out by the arch enemies of Shias political rights whose influence over the League is terrible.

MISCONSTRUCTION.

"Shias have joined the Congress not in the hope of any political concessions. It was explained clearly at the Shia All-India Political Conference that the Shias want to take part wholeheartedly and without reservation in the struggle for freedom. It is open to Mr. Jinnah's League to misconstrue the motives of the Shia community but this misconstruction is not likely to deceive the Shias any more.

"With the record of the proceedings of the last session of the All-India Muslim League so fresh in the mind of everybody an assurance conveyed by this resolution that the League stood for the unity of Mussalmans is a huge farce intended to deceive not only Shias but all independent thinkers in the Muslim community. Many years ago the Shia community decided, and rightly, that it did not expect justice through separate communal electorates and the only way through which they could get their legitimate share in the politics of the country was through joint electorates. That door is also closed by a separate resolution of Mr. Jinnah's hand-maid, the Muslim League."

Concluding Mr. Hussain remarks that it was really funny that while with one hand the Muslim League was offering redress to Shias, with the other they were hugging separate communal electorates to their bossom.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE

Muhammadabad To Preside

CAWNPORE, Oct. 24.

The twenty-eighth All-India Shia (Muslim) Conference will be held at Cawnpore at the K. E. M. Hall under the presidentship of the Raja of Muhammadabad on December 26, 27 and 28.

A Reception Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of Sardar Nawab Khaquan Husain.

Maulana Hazrat Mohani has left Cawnpore for Bijnor with fifty volunteers for the purpose of aiding the Muslim League candidate in the bye-election.—A. P.

PARSI YOUTHS DROWNED

Mother, Witness Of Picnic Tragedy, Faints On River-bank

SURAT: October 24.

A drowning accident, involving the lives of three Parsi youths, including a brother and sister, which occurred this morning, has cast a gloom over the entire Parsi community in Surat, says a report in the "Times of India."

It is stated that six Parsis, all near relatives, belonging to well-known families, had gone to the village of Variav, five miles from Surat, on a picnic. One of the party while washing his face in the river, slipped and fell and was dragged away by the current. Another youth attempting to rescue his friend met with the same fate, while a girl, who was standing on the shore, also lost her control and fell in the water. All three were drowned.

Two of the victims: Mr. Homi Kavasji Mevawala (22) and Miss Jerbai Kavasji Mevawala (17), brother and sister, were studying in the Surat College, while the third Mr. Keki Taleyarkhan (24), was serving in the Central Bank. Mr. Mevawala was to go to England shortly for further studies.

The bodies of all the victims were recovered late in the afternoon.

The mother of Homi and Jerbai, who was a witness to the tragedy, fainted on the spot.

'ART IN THE HOME' EXHIBITION

Exhibits are invited from the general public for this exhibition. Over a score of prizes are offered in the various departments of the exhibition. Only articles made from wholly Swadeshi materials will be accepted.

The Exhibition will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay. Further particulars can be had from the Hony. Secretaries, Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal, (Art Exhibition Committee), Servants of India Society Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

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Sangeetha Pathshala Anniversary

The Sangeetha Pathshala of the South Indian Welfare Society, Bombay, which was inaugurated in August 1936, by Mr. K. M. Munshi celebrated its first Anniversary yesterday in the Asthika Samaj Hall. Sir P R. Rau, Accountant General, Bombay, presided.

Mr N.N. Aiyar, president of the Society, gave a brief account of the working of the institution in which about thirty South Indian girls are receiving instruction in vocal and Instrumental music.

Sir P. R. Rau expressed his appreciation of the good work done by the Society and hoped that the institution would grow from strength to strength and would be taken full advantage of by a large number of people.

Lady Rau distributed the prizes to the girls who entertained the audience with music. She was thanked and garlanded by Mrs N. N. Aiyar.

A central union called the Cawnpore United Bazaar Karamchari Mandal, consisting of representatives of different unions, has been formed at Cawnpore Mr. Hariharnath Sastri is the president, and Mr. Raja Ram Sastri, M.L.A., secretary.

TICKETLESS TRAVELLER'S FATAL JUMP

BENARES: Oct. 24.

Fate overtook a ticketless traveller who jumped from a moving train approaching Babatpur Railway Station, near Benares, in order to avoid being caught by the authorities.

The wheels of the train ran over his legs, and although he was immediately taken to hospital, he died soon afterwards.—A. P.

Hyderabad State All Out For 157

MOIN-UD-DOULA GOLD CUP FINALS

Hyderabad C. A. Replies With 97 For 4 Wickets

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 25.

There were hardly any spectators in the tents this morning, when the finals of the All-India Moin-ud-Doula Gold Cup cricket tourney commenced at 10-30 a.m. between Hyderabad State XI and Hyderabad Cricket Association.

Winning the toss Venkatswamy and Esa Khan opened the first innings for Hyderabad State XI Riaz-ul-Haq and Mehta being in charge of attack.

TEAMS ARE:

State Eleven:—

Esa Khan, Venkatswamy, Asadullah Bharath Chand, S. M. Hadi, S. M. Hussain, Aibara, Hyder Ali, Patel, Ibrahim Khan, and Vajhuba.

Cricket Association:—

R. K. Rao, Macne, Mehtha, Toorkey, Zahid Sayeed, Wahid Razvi, Abid Bilgrami, Mardiker, Mazher-ud-Din Khan, Raiz-ul-Haq and Rajgopal.

In dull and uninteresting cricket Esa Khan was caught by Mardiker off Mehta at 24, Asadullah joining Venkatswamy.

Soon Bharat Chand was replaced and Asadullah was associated with Venkatswamy. (25—2—0).

Settling down Venkatswamy advanced the score to 40 when a change in bowling helped batsman and 50 was hoisted in 75 minutes. S. M. Hadi stepped in place of Venkatswamy, who was caught by Mache off Mehta. (56—3—15).

METHA'S SUCCESSFUL BOWLING.

So far Mehta proved successful in claiming 3 wickets for 21 runs. Mehta once more proved his mettle by claiming another wicket Hadi being out l.-b.-w. (62—4—6). S. M. Hussain (skipper) without adding anything to the total yielded place to Ibara. (63—5—0).

Disaster crept in when Bharath Chand was dismissed by Riaz-ul-Haq and Hyder Ali followed him to the pavilion falling a victim to the same bowler. (72—7—0).

The first 50 was hoisted in 2 hours for the loss of 7 wickets. When the total stood at 86 Ibara was caught by Wahid Razvi off Zahid Sayeed, Ibrahim associating Patel. (86—8—17).

At lunch the total stood at 97 for 8 wickets.

Resuming after lunch Patel and Ibrahim Khan saw the first 100 appearing in the second over. Hardly a single run was added to the total when Ibrahim Khan was caught by Mache off Riaz-ul-Haq, Vajhuba entering the vacant crease. (101—9—7).

LAST WICKET PARTNERSHIP.

Last partnership added 56 runs when Vajhuba was clean bowled by Riaz, Patel being not out with 35. The pair played a cautious game

HYDERABAD C. A. INNINGS.

Mache and Mehta oppened the innings for the Hyderabad Cricket Association at 2-50 p.m. Ibranim Khan and Bharath Chand being in charge of bowing.

First decade was hoisted in as many minutes after the start of play. A change in bowling was made when Hyder Ali was entrusted with the leather and immediately afterwards Mache fell a victim to Ibrahim Khan. (13—1—13). Toorkey joined Mehta and advanced the score to 46 when the former had to vacate the crease for Zahid Sayeed. (46—2—19)

The first 50 was reached in 1 hour.

At tea the score was 54 for the loss of 2 wickets, Mehta and Zahid Sayeed being together with 20 and 2 respectively.

Going in after tea Hyderabad Cricket Association secured 97 runs for the loss of 4 wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day. Waheed Razvi and Mardiker batting with 6 and 0 respectively. Ibara gave a life to Mehta and the pair once again brought the score to 77, when Zahid Saveed was clean bowled by Asadullah. (77—3—10). Wahid Razvi came together with Mehta and they pulled the score to 97 when Mehta was caught by Venkatswamy off Bharath Chand. (97—4—43).

Scores:—

HYDERABAD STATE XI.
(First Innings.)

Esa Khan, c Mardiker, b Mehta	13
Venkatswamy, c Mache, b Mehta	15
Asadullah, l.-b.-w. b Mehta	0
Bharath Chand, c Wahid Razvi, b Riaz	23
S. M. Hadi, l.-b.-w. b Mehta	6
Ibara, c Wahid Razvi, b Zahid Sayeed	17
Hyder Ali, c Mardiker, b Riaz.	0
Ibrahim Khan, c Mache, b Riaz	7
S. M. Hussain, c Mehta, b Riaz.	0
Vajhuba, b Riaz	21
Extras	15
Total	157

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mehta 4 for 49; Riaz 5 for 57; Zahid Sayeed 1 for 10; Mardiker 0 for 14; R. K. Rao 0 for 14.

Hindus Draw With Muslims

Abbas Khan Saves Side In Pentangular Finals

The finals of the Sind Pentangular cricket tournament at Karachi between the Hindus and the Muslims ended in a draw.

SCORES

Hindus	*1st Innings (for 8 wkts. declared)*	*339*
Hindus	*2nd Innings (for 5 wickets)*	*54*
Muslims	*1st Innings*	*298*
Muslims	*2nd Innings (for 1 wicket)*	*74*

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, October 25.

The weather was fine but the crowd was moderate being a working day, when Abbas Khan (69) and Khadim Hussein (40), the overnight not outs resumed Muslims' Innings in the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament on Monday.

Soon after the start Khadim Hussein was caught behind the wickets off Gopal Dass, when he had added only 2 runs to his overnight score.

Muslim's innings terminated for 298 at 3-15 p.m.

Abas Khan saved his side by playing for 5-1|2 hours and contributing a valuable 105, which included 5 fours.

HINDU'S 2ND INNINGS.

Hindus opened their second innings at 3-25 p.m. with Ambep and Deep Chand.

Hindus declared at 4-52 p.m. scoring 54 for 5 wickets.

Muslims commenced their second innings at 5-2 p.m. with Gulam Mohmad and Abdul Gafoor.

Gulam Mohmad (Captain) completed his 1,000 runs in the Sind Pentangular tourney.

Muslims had scored 74 for 1 wicket when the stumps were drawn this evening.

Scores:—

MUSLIMS FIRST INNINGS.

Gulam Mohamad, b Jagannath	15
Abdul Satar, b Gopaldas	0
Abdul Ghafoor, c and b Gopaldas	0
Qamardin, c Jagannath, b Odhawji	31
Abbas Khan, c Jagannath, b Naoomal	105
Daud Khan, l.-b.-w. b Odhawji	13
Khadim Hussein, c and b Gopal Dass	42
Zakaullah, b Naoomal	40
Khuda Bux, c Naoomal, b Odhawji	18
Janewalla, (not out)	20
Md. Ibrahim, c Naoomal, b Odhawji	6
Extras	8
Total	298

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Odhawji 4 for 64; Jagannath 1 for 53; and Naoomal 2 for 82.

HINDUS SECOND INNINGS.

Ambep, c Daud Khan, b Md. Ibrahim	27
Deep Chand, l.-b.-w. b Khadim Hussain	4
Ramchandra, c Md. Ibrahim, b Qamardin	4
Shankerdas, l.-b.-w. b Qamardin	0
Bhicaji, (not out)	13
Viscomal, c and b Zakaullah.	0
Extra	1
Total (for 5 wickets.)	54

Fall of Wickets 1|5, 2|12, 3|12, 4|53, and 5|55.

EIGHTH INDIAN OLYMPIC GAMES

To Be Held In Calcutta In February Next

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24.

The Eighth Indian Olympic Games will take place in Calcutta during the first week of February, 1938

The events are open to all amateurs whether Indians or Non-Indians.

Competitors, stationed in provinces in which no provincial Olympic Meeting is being held, may submit their entries direct to the Honorary Secretary, Army Sports Control Board India Ambala through the local sports committees as early as possible.—A. P.

CHANCES FOR OUTSIDER IN CESAREWITCH

NEW MARKET, Oct. 25.

The week-end rain has delighted the majority of owners and trainers of Cesarewitch runners, most of whom wanted softer going.

Connections of "Nightcap" are more sanguine than ever of pulling off a big double for ex-jockey and trainer Dines. Capt. Ahern, "Nightcap's" owner, says that he has backed the horse heavily, but others also expect it to win. Hedges, trainer of "Fet", says that if the horse fails to establish a record of winning the race twice successively, it will only be because it is beaten by its stable companion "Respondant". Westhead, owner of "Punch", says: "The trainer and jockey are as sanguine as myself. He'll win.".

France also hopes that one of the trio "Harewood", "Organeau" and "Castanelle," especially the first named, who is backed to win a small fortune, will take the trophy across the Channel. Bookmakers describe betting on the race as heavier than usual, especially for leading candidates. They are accordingly hoping that an outsider will be successful. From these perhaps Fox "Star", "Idaho" and "Grecko" have the best chances.—Reuter's Special.

Scottish Soccer Team To Meet Wales

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The following constitute the Scottish Soccer team against Wales in the match to be played at Cardiff on October 30:—

Dawson (Rangers), Anderson (Hearts), Cummings, Massie (Astonvilla), Simpson, Brown, Main (Rangers), Walker (Hearts), Frank Odonnell (Preston), McPhail (Rangers), Duncan (Derby).—Reuter.

Sarat Bose Welcomes Murshidabad's Speech

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

"Few things could be more heartening as a happy augury for the future of the Indian nation than that a most vigorous protest against the insensate cry of communalism recently raised at Lucknow and Berhampore should come from the premier nobleman of Bengal," says Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, commenting on the statement of the Nawab of Murshidabad.

He adds: "with a profound insight the Nawab of Murshidabad utters a warning that the pursuit of communal interests through communal organizations is nothing more than political sterility, which is likely to lead all of us to a blind alley."—A.P.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

A man who is stated to have stabbed two persons, who are now lying in a precarious condition in hospital, walked into the Dongri Police Station to lodge a complaint that he was assaulted. He was put under arrest.

He is Abdul Sattar Abdul Gaffar who was remanded into police custody till November 6th at Mazagaon.

Lokandi Row Maihari Rao, who is alleged to have passed as a C. I. D. man, was arrested by the Lyculla Police.

He is stated to have followed a party of youngmen who were on a picnic to Victoria Gardens.

On being questioned he said he was a C. I. D. man.

He was suspected and handed over to the police.

He was remanded into Police custody till November 1 at the Mazagaon Court.

Mahibul Moghul, who was driving a Bombay-Poona passenger bus along Fergusson Road, on the night of 22nd instant, drove the bus, it is alleged, on the wrong side, and dashed against a door of an Irani shop. The bus then jumped into a 'Khadia' on which a boy aged 11 was sitting. He was caught between the wheels and died. The front wheels dashed against an old beggar woman and caused her serious injuries.

The driver was arrested by the De Lisle Road Police on the 23rd instant and was produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, and was ordered to be released on bail till 1st November.

Sailor's Death

The case of the death of the German sailor, Oscar Holborg (36) which occurred yesterday morning came up for investigation at the Coroner's Court to-day.

It was alleged that on the night of October 20th and 21st Miss Mozelle Sykes and her three sisters were sleeping in a room which faces the road. A dog started barking. Miss Mozelle heard the noise and woke up. She saw the form of a man near her window. At about 3-45 a.m. she called "Chor, chor" Her sisters also got up and shouted "Chor-chor." They then heard people shouting on the road "Girgaya, girgaya."

The deceased's friends who had gone into the next building (Wellington House), came to the spot. A cook employed in Dhun Building saw the deceased falling down.

The other two sailors the deceased's companions, stated that they had gone to visit a woman in Wellington house. By mistake the deceased went to the place mentioned as he was fully drunk. The Coroner recorded a verdict "accidental death" due to attempt to enter from outside mistaking it for Wellington House into which he evidently intended to go to meet his companion."

Strictures against Pathan moneylenders were made to-day by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, in the case in which Sayyad Mahomed, a Pathan moneylender charged an employee of the B.E.S. & T. Co. under Section 102 of the Insolvency Act.

The complainant stated that the accused represented to him that he was not an insolvent. Therefore, he gave him Rs. 150 on a promissory note. The accused admitted having executed a promissory note for Rs. 150, but he said, he was paid only Rs. 75.

The complainant did not lead evidence, and the accused was acquitted. The Magistrate in the course of his observations, said:

"I do not like the Pathan moneylenders. They are a despicable lot. I can't get over my feelings regarding such people. They induce poor persons to borrow money from them, make them execute promissory notes much in excess of the amount and then ruin them."

Continuing he said: "True, Marwaris also do like that, but they can be tolerated, but the Pathans are intolerable: I am anxiously waiting for a new Money-Lending Act. I hope stringent measures will be incorporated in the new Act against Pathan money-lenders. Such people have no business to be here. They ought to be sent out."

Woman In Theft Charge

Interesting revelations of how a youth ran after an alleged woman-thief, chased her from place to place, and had her at last arrested at Grant Road Station, were made to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

The youth, in search of the woman, ran from Museum to Church Gate Station. Here she is stated to have mysteriously disappeared. He spotted her in a train, hurriedly got into it and followed her up to Grant Road.

The woman in question is Miss Josephine. The Magistrate, on seeing her said: 'This is not the first time I have seen you. I remember you were charged before me for soliciting."

When the case was coming to a close the Magistrate, addressing the complainant said "You are a man from Bengal and a woman from the South has outwitted you."

The case stands adjourned to October 27.

FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL FOR MUSLIMS

Mrs. Tyabji's Appeal To Public For Funds

A charity programme in aid of the Muslim Educational Service League was given last week at the Kalwalla Theatre.

Mrs. Khadija Shafi Tyabji who presided over the function addressing the gathering said:—

A band of enthusiastic workers has recently started "The Muslim Educational Service League" with a definite object of furthering the cause of education among the Muslims and they have started a free Night High School which at present meets in the rooms of the Municipal Temker Street Urdu School which are kindly allowed to be used, for the Free Night School by the Municipal Schools Committee and which has at present 130 students with a competent and well-qualified staff.

No fees are charged to the students by the League. The students are coached up for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. I have visited the Night High School and I found that it was working on the right lines. As the League is in bad need of funds, it was, therefore that the members of the league had to resort to the idea of staging this Drama with the object of utilising the proceeds for their educational activities. I suggest that substantial help from some public Trust Funds and support of the Muslim public should be given to this League which is working for the good of Muslims.

Young Workers' League

Mr. S. G. Tamboitkar Secretary, Young Workers' League writes:—

By an order of the Congress Ministry, the ban on the above League has been lifted, on 10th October, The Young Workers, therefore, are going to reorganise the League and begin active work in the working class in Bombay. For this purpose a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Y. W. L. as it stood at the time when it was banned will be held and plan of work chalked out. Such members as may be outside Bombay are requested to communicate with the Secretary, C/o B. Girni Kamgar Union, Indira Building, Parel Bombay.

Address To Spiritualist Congress Delegates

Under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society a public meeting was held on Saturday in the Blavatsky Lodge to welcome home Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi and Mr. G. C. Sajnani, who had been to Glasgow to attend the International Spiritualist Congress. Dr J. Ezekiel presided.

An address was presented to the delegates.

Dr. Ezekiel paid a glowing tribute to the services of Mr. and Mrs. Rishi for the furtherance of Spiritualism.

Mr. Rishi described his experiences in Europe and gave some impressions about the Congress

Mr. Sajnani also made a suitable reply.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The 21st annual conference of the Indian Economic Association will be held at Hyderabad under the auspices of Osmania University between October 28 and 31. Dr. P. J. Thomas, Economics Professor of the Madras University, will preside.

The Executive Committee has decided that "The Rehabilitation of Provincial Finances" shall be the current topic for discussion at the conference.—United Press.

Royals Cup Handicap Polo

MEERUT, Oct. 25.

The Royals Cup Handicap Polo tournament, 1937 (present holders—17/21st Lancers) will be played on November 3rd, 5th, 8th and 10th. Entries close on 25th October.—A. P.

In connection with a report that Dr. Jivraj Mehta visited Wardha in connection with the "Medical Ministers' Conference" at Madras Dr. Mehta informs the "Associated Press" that his visit was solely in connection with the recent state of Gandhiji's health and no reference was made to the Conference.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

A.M.

8-30 Bibhas on Harmonium. A VUB Artist. 8-40 Talk (Marathi): "Speaking Personally." No. 4. Military Education and Indian Youths. By Capt. A. B. Gajendragadkar. 8-55 Light Songs. By Vilayat Begum.

Noon.

12-0 Some Selections.

P.M.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. A programme of gramophone records. 2-0 A Relay from the Rotary Club. 6-0 "For Children." Arranged by Auntie Marion and Uncle Corgonzola. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 The Cocktail Hour. The Mayfair Serenaders. From the Taj Mahal Hotel. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "Caught Napping" Produced by Marcella Hardy. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Rubayat of Omar Khayam. 10-15 Jalatarang Solo. 10-30 Light Classical Songs. Kumar Gandharv.

Calcutta Programme

P.M.

12-30 Ilsa Lorita and her Orchestra. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 Song Recital. 2-6 Religious Talk. By Pandit Haran Chakravarty 2-21 Vocal Music.—Classics Modern. Santi Kumar Chatterjee 2-36 Kamala Roy—Folk Song 2-51 Instrumental Trio. 5-6 For the Children. 6-5 'Leela Kirtan' Subject—Kalanamarita. 7-6 Kabya Sangit and Gombhira. Taraonda. Lahiri 7-21 Kabya Sangit. Samaresh Choudhuri. 7-36 Orchestra. Jantri Sengha. Conducted by S. L. Das. 7-51 Talk: "Books of the Month". By Dr Sukumar Sen. 8-6 The News and Weather Report (Bengali). 8-21 Gazal. Kshirode Gopal Mukerjee. 8-41 Thumri and Bhajan. Maya Banerjee. 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report (English). 9-6 The News and Announcements. 9-21 Talk: "Literary Review". By Humphrey House. 9-30 A Studio Concert. Arranged by Thelma Barron.

Delhi Programme

A.M.

8-0 Shrimad Bhagwad Gita. (Text and Translation). 8-15 Abdul Waheed Khan. 8-15 B. S. Rawat. 8-55 Sarangi and Sitar. 9-0 Afzul Hussain. 9-10 The News (English). 9-20 The News (Hindustani). 9-30 Majeedan Bai.

Noon.

12-0 "Ham Bhi Hain". A programme for women. In the women's World: News in Hindustani.

P.M.

12-5 Amatuer Music. Miss Rekha Mukerji. 12-10 Talk: "Your Health and Looks". The care of your hands and hair. By Miss Ashraq Ali. 12-20 Amateur Music. Miss Rekha Mukerji. 12-30 Indian Music. 1-30 European Music. 6-0 Abdul Waheed Khan. 6-25 Readings from Famous Books. "Fasana-i-Azad". 6-30 Majeedan Bai. 7-0 "For Villagers Only". 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Hamara Tumhara. 8-15 Abdul Waheed Khan. 8-40 AIR Orchestra—Rageswari. 8-50 Majeedan Bai. 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 A short gramophone session 9-55 Talk (English): "Abbott-Wood Report". General education and administration—By C. B. Young. 10-15 Talk (English): 'World Affairs". By the Right Hon'ble Sir Malcolm Robertson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E. (Relayed from B.B.C.) 10-30 Theatre Music. 11-0 Close down.

COLLEGE STUDENT COMMITS SUICIDE

Because He Could Not Pay His B.A. Fees

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

How the inability to pay his College fees led a student to commit suicide was disclosed at the inquest held to-day afternoon on the body of Rajaram Rao aged 21, a final year B. A. Honours student of the Presidency College whose body was discovered over a Railway bridge. A Railway ticket was found in his pocket, and a note with the words: "Inform principal and friends." The evidence showed that he committed suicide by jumping out from a running electric train last night.—A. P.

VICTORIA CLUB CALLOVER

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Following are Victoria Club callover on Cesarewitch:—

100/9 Maranta and Epigram taken and offered.

13/1 Nightcap Third and Solarbear taken and offered.

100/7 Near Relation taken and offered.

100/6 Punch and Fet taken and offered.

18/1 Buckleigh taken and offered.

20/1 Faitesvosieux and Harewood offered 22/1 taken.

25/1 Miss Windsor and Idaho taken and offered.

33/1 Muscovado taken and offered

35/1 Organeau, Weganthema and Dytchley taken and offered.

40/1 Castanelle and African Lily taken and offered.

40/1 Sir Calidore offered, 45/1 taken.

45/1 Fox Tar and Blackfell offered, 50/1 taken.

50/1 Grecko.

55/1 Titlark taken and offered.

55/1 Repondant offered, 60/1 taken.

60/1 Prudent Act.

66/1 Beleaguered taken and offered.

HEAVIEST BUSINESS.

The volume of business transacted was the heaviest for many years. Various candidates are backed in the aggregate to nearly £250,000. Maranta is supported to win to the extent of £26,000, Nightcap to £24,000 Epigram £2,000 Solarbear £16,000 Fet and Faitesvosieux £15,000 Punch £14,500 Buckleigh £12,500 Miss Windsor and Weathervane £10,500, Near Relation £10,000 Harewood £9,000 Muscovado £7,500, Dytchley £7,000 African Lily and Idaho £6,000.—Reuter.

Skin Itch Cause Curbed Overnight

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where germs hide and cause terrible itching, Cracking, Eczema, Peeling, Burning, Acne, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Blackheads, Pimples, Foot Itch and other blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only temporary relief because they do not kill the germ cause. The new discovery, Nixoderm, kills the germs the very first night and is guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attractive, smooth skin in one week, or money back. Get guaranteed Nixoderm from your chemist today and remove the real cause of skin trouble. The guarantee protects you.

A New Discovery That Gives

AMAZING QUICK RELIEF

From Headaches, Sour Stomach, Neuralgia, and That Tired-Out, Run-Down Feeling

Science has recently developed a new preparation that is already relieving millions of people from the pain and misery of most common troubles.

This new product is Alka-Seltzer Tablets. There is nothing else like it or equal to it, for quickly relieving pain and also correcting the cause of the trouble. It is one of the most remarkable achievements of medical science. Because of its effectiveness, it has swept the entire world in popular favor.

It is now definitely known that 90% of our common everyday ailments are caused by Excess Acid. When you are troubled with Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Neuralgia or Rheumatism—when you feel run-down, dull, and depressed—it is a pretty sure sign that too much acid in your system is the real cause of your trouble.

That's when Alka-Seltzer will do wonders for you. Just drop one of these amazing alkalizing tablets in a glass of water and it makes a sparkling, pleasant-tasting drink which, the minute it enters your system, stops the pain and discomfort and at the same time neutralizes the excess acid condition that is causing the trouble

Alka-Seltzer is not a laxative—it can be taken at any time, any where. It contains no harmful drugs—absolutely safe for children as well as adults.

Remember, Alka-Seltzer the next time you want relief from a Headache, Upset Stomach, or other ache or pain. You'll say, as millions do—"There is nothing equal to Alka-Seltzer."

At all Chemists in two convenient sizes. Try it today.

If unobtainable at your Chemists send Rs 2- for large size or Re. 1|- for small size with your chemist's name to Dodge & Seymour Ltd., 3 Wittet Road, Bombay.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 7, 1993
Muslim: Shaban 20, 1353
Parsi: Ardibehest 21, 1307
Hightide: 4-39; 16-44
Lowtide: 11-15; 22-51
Sunrise: 6h. 36m.
Sunset: 6h. 7m.

POSTAL NOTICE

At the Imperial Airways Eastbound 'plane due to arrive Karachi on 25th October 1937 has been delayed for 24 hours, the London—India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 26th October 1937 will be received here and issued out for delivery by the Bombay G.P.O. at 3-30 p.m. on the 27th October 1937 in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay G.P.O. will be as shown below.

Ordinary Correspondence: 11-30 hours on 27-10-1937.

Registered Correspondence: 11 hours on 27-10-1937.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O Mail steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 24th idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

The "Rajputana" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tango Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 23rd October, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday morning the 27th October at 10-0 a.m. s.s. Toyooka Maru left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 21st October, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th November.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136 Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode, B.A., will give a discourse on "Some worth noticing epithets of Ahura Mazda found in the Gathas" in Gujarati.

SUBURBAN DIST. CON. COMMITTEE

A meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The London Review Co". Daily at 6-3 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Dominant Sex". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Wah-Ri-Duniya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur." Daily at usual time.

NEW EMPIRE—"Storm in a Tea Cup" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Milap". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PLAZA—"Gangavataran". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

REGAL—"You Can't Have Everything" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Savitri". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

THE BROADWAY—"Mummy's Boys". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Emperor's Candlesticks". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"A Tale of Yesterday." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Reception Committee of Bhuleshwar District Political Conference and the Managing Council of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. and 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chotalal Bhuvan respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG PARSEES

The following resolution will be moved by Mr. Dinshaw N. Dastur at the Y. M. P. A.'s forthcoming meeting:

The Young Mens' Parsi Association resolves that it is high time to hold a conference of the Youths of the Parsi Community under the leadership of the prominent Parsi Youths of the Parsi community like Mr. Ardeshir K. Munshi, Mr. Sorab S. Dubash, Mr. Framroz Bode, Mr. Godrej C. Bharucha and some others to adopt certain measures that will offer a solution of the question of unemployment among the Parsi Youths and to devise ways and means to maintain the Socio economic status of the Parsi Community as the leading community of the Bombay Presidency.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The Third Quarterly General Meeting of the Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be held on Thursday, the 28th October, 1937, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Chamber, to receive the report of the work done by the Committee during the quarter ended 30th September 1937.

DR. D. D. SATHYE'S 61ST BIRTH DAY

The 61st Birth Day of Dr. Sathye, was celebrated on Kojagiri day in his Rooms in Girgaum at 9-30 p.m.

Mrs. Annapurna Deshmukh presided. Among those present were Dr. G. V. Deshmukh M.L.A., Dr. Baliga, Dr. M. K. Sathye, Dr. C. B. Dhurandhar, Dr. Naik, Mr. G. V. Deshmukh Bar-at-Law, (Nagpur), Dr. G. P. Bhide, Mr. D. G. Savarkar, Mr. G. B. Mahashabde and others.

Mrs. Deshmukh paid tribute to Dr. D. D. Sathye's services and wished him long life.

Mr. K. T. Bhide garlanded Dr. Sathye with a short speech and Mr. Bal Dighe garlanded Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh. Dr. Sathye suitably thanked the audience. Milk was served to all present and the function came to a close.

BANDE MATARAM DAY

Public Meeting At Brahman Sabha Hall

A public meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Democratic Swaraj Party Bombay and Dadar Branches, Hindu Mahasabha Bombay and Dadar Branches and other institutions to celebrate the Bande Mataram Day to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the Brahman Sabha Hall when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside and Messrs. G. V. Ketkar (Poona), M. N. Talpade, Dr. Savarkar and others will speak. A resolution will then be passed requesting to the All-India Congress Committee to declare Bande Mataram as the National song.

The pupils of Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya will sing 'Bande Mataram' in various styles at the meeting and respect will be paid to the first National Flag unfurled by Madame Cama in Germany which is being brought to the meeting from Poona by Mr. G. V. Ketkar, Editor, the "Mahratta" and Chairman of the Democratic Swaraj Party Executive.

NARIMAN'S ARREST

Protest Meeting In Fort

Under the auspices of the "A" Ward Dist. Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) opposite the Clock Tower, Bazargate Street, Fort, to protest against Mr. Nariman's arrest in Bangalore Sjt. S. A. Brelvi will preside and Messrs. Ambaram Talakchand, Sardar Thamansingh, and F. M. Pinto will speak.

KALYAN'S TRIBUTE TO LATE VITHALBHAI

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan, under the presidency of Mr. S. Krishna Rao, Vice-president of the Association, to celebrate the fourth death anniversary of Deshabhakta Vithalbhai J. Patel, glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the great departed leader. The president in his concluding remarks said that Syt. Patel was a fearless fighter and that India was unfortunate to lose such a patriot and appealed to all to follow the footsteps of Syt. Patel and serve the country as true patriots.

NEW ANIMALS IN VICTORIA GARDENS

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological Collection of the Victoria Gardens:—

July 1937.—

2 Rabbits presented by Rahimtoolal Starter, B.E.S.T. Co.; 1 Rhesus monkey presented by Mrs. M. Gibson; 12 Rabbits and 3 Parrots presented by Secretary Bombay Panjarpole; 1 Pair of Hunting Leopard presented by Cowasji Dinshaw Bros. Aden; 1 Rabbit presented by R. G. A. Somjee Esqr.; 1 Rabbit presented by Ignatius Vitho.

August 1937.—

1 Rabbit presented by Anant Anappa; 1 Gour presented by The Maharaja of Mysore from the State Zoo; 5 Guinea pigs presented by J. Cline Esqr.; 1 Rib faced deer presented by Kusamalli Manji Nathoo Esqr. J.P.; 1 Lizard presented by Nilkanth Dattatray Joshi Esqr.; 1 Wild Bore presented by William M. Mann Esqr. Director East Indian Expedition; 1 Horn bill presented by William M. Mann Esqr. Director East Indian Expediton; 1 Hedge Hog presented by E. A. Michel Esqr.; 1 Rabbit presented by Shivram Vishram.

September 1937:—

1 Turtle presented by Abdul Sakoor Esqr.; 1 Bonnet Monkey presented by Appa Aba; 2 Rabbits presented by Mrs. Marcar; 2 Hare presented by Mrs. Marcar; 2 Crocodile presented by Joe Gonsalvis, Esqr; 1 Pair Palm Civet presented by J. L. H. William Esqr; 1 Gir Lion presented by The Chief of Thanadevli Kathiawar; 2 Owl presented by Kalla Mulla; 1 Rose crested cockatto presented by Mrs. Laxmibai Karamsi Damjee; 1 Leopard Cub presented by D. R. Vakil Esqr.

"PUBLIC MUSICAL PROGRAMME"

Under the auspices of the Nagerseth Navechatan (Free) Night High School a musical programme of Master Dinanath of Surat and other local songsters was held on 23rd October, 1937 in the building of the Halai Lohana Mahajanwadi, 186, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 4-45 p.m. at the Seva Sadan Hall, Gamdevi.

The Local Conference of the Association will be held on Saturday the 13th November 1937. Details as to time and place will be sent hereafter. Members are requested to send in Resolutions or suggestions for Resolutions to be placed before the conference to the Hon. Secretary before 25th October on Social Educational and Labour questions. For further information, please refer to the Hon. Secretary Mrs. Urmila Mehta 15th Road Khar, Bombay 21.

Miss Mridulaben Sarabhai (left), G.O.C. of the lady volunteers for the Haripura Congress, snapped at Wardha where she had been to attend the Educational Conference. Mrs. Saudamini Mehta on the right.

PROPOSED TRANSFER TO RULERS OF STATES

Ajmer-Merwara Villagers' Protest

BEAWAR, (By Mail).

The General Secretary, States' People's Association, writes:—

It is now known from reliable sources that 21 villages of Merwara surrounding Beawar Town, it is said, are to be transferred to the Jodhpur State, and some other villages to Udaipur State.

Some time ago the Maharajas of the States in question are said to have asked the Government to transfer some portions of Ajmer-Merwara to them but the Government was not willing to do so at that time, but at present as Government is bent upon inducing the Princes of Indian States to join the Federation, it is now prepared to make the transfer.

I appeal to all political institutions of India and the prominent and influential statesmen, specially the Political workers in States to make a strong protest and save the inhabitants of the villages from being transferred to the States.

I also earnestly request the peoples to assist the Sub-committee, under the convenership of Pt. Jainarain Vyas which is appointed by the Ajmer Merwara Provincial Congress Committee to mobilise public opinion against the proposed transfer.

HINDI ELOCUTION COMPETITION

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

The Hindi Elocution Competition under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will now take place on Sunday October 31st, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall.

Intending candidates are requested to send in their entry forms (available at the Congress House Bombay-4) so as to reach the B.P.C.C. Office on or before the 30th October before office hours.

The Competition is open only to those whose mother tongue is other than Hindi.

CHIKITSAKA SAMUHA

The Honorary Secretary, Chikitsaka Samuha, Bombay, acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of a donation of Rs. 2,000 from Mr. Mangesh J. Sanzgiri and Mr. Mohan J. Sanzgiri, for the purpose of naming the Library Room after their father, the late Mr. Jagannath Sundarrow Sanzgiri, and trusts that the noble example of these brothers will be followed by other well-to-do persons in the cause of education taken up by the institution.

RECEPTION TO MR. AND MRS. RISHI

Under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society, a public meeting was held on Saturday in the Blavatsky Lodge to welcome home Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi and Mr. G. C. Sajnani who had been to Glasgow to attend the International Spiritualist Congress. Dr. J. Ezekiel presided over the meeting and an address was presented to the delegates.

SANITARY CESS ON SEPTIC TANKS

Bandra Municipality Not To Issue Demand Notices

(From A Correspondent)

In the suit filed by Mr. R. N. Wandrekar on behalf of self and all other rate payers of Bandra Municipality assessed with Sanitary Cess on Septic tanks against the Bandra Municipality for an injection for restraining the Municipality from collecting the said tax, the application for interim injection came up before the learned 2nd class sub-Judge of Andheri on the 20th Inst.

At the hearing of the application the Bandra Municipality undertook that they will not during the pending of the suit issue any demand notices or distress warrants to collect the said tax.

M. L. A. INJURED AT WORKERS' MEETING

Allegations Against Red Flag Unionists

The Secretary of the Bombay Mill-workers' Union, writes:—

A meeting of more than 1,200 Bombay mill-workers under the auspices of the Bombay Mill-workers' Union was held at the Lalbaug Maidan on Sunday evening under the presidentship of Mr. Dadasaheb Khaserao Jagtap, M.L.A., President of the Union. The Lal Bawta people occupied a part of the maidan.

Messrs Dadasaheb Jagtap, Baburao Pawaskar, Govindrao Bhosale, Vice-President of the B. M. W. Union, made speeches urging the workers to prepare their case to be presented to the Textile Wage Inquiry Committee only through the B. M. W. Union.

Enraged at the continuance of the meeting, in spite of their shoutings and interruptions, some of the Lal Bawta people resorted to stone-throwing. In trying to save Messrs Dadasaheb Jagtap and Fawaskar, Mr. Baburao Salunkhe received injuries on the head and back and ten others also received major injuries and were taken to the hospital.

The police, in the meanwhile, intervened and dispersed the meeting. Mr. Pathan, Sub-Inspector, received a blow on the chest and one Jamadar Mr. Yusufkhan Mohamadkhan also received injuries.

The meeting of the B. M. W. Union afterwards was taken to Bawla Compound, Chinchpokli, and passed following resolutions: (1) Condemning the tactics of Lal Bawta people; (2) Congratulating Government on the appointment of the Textile Wage Inquiry Committee; (3) Urging all the mill-workers of Bombay to present their memorandum through the Bombay Mill Workers' Union only, which is the only real workers' Union, and (4) that the mill-workers should not fritter away their energy by resorting to lightning strikes until the report of the Inquiry Committee is published and the recommendations announced.

Railway Workers Support Contractor's Hamals' Demands

Secretary New G. I. P. Ry. Staff Union, writes:—

A crowded meeting of the G. I. P. Railway employees, was held at Wadi-Bunder on Friday last under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union. Mr. S. U. Joshi, M.L.C., presided. The presence of a large number of hamals, who are being threatened with dimissal by the new Contractor, was a special feature of the meeting. The meeting adopted resolutions on Wadi-Bunder Staff's promotion, "Bombay allowance" and supported the legitimate demand of the Contract Hamals and Muccadams at Wadi-Bunder in respect of their continuity in service by the new Contractor and also in payment of their dues and deposits by the present Contractor.

The meeting urged the Agent to give his sympathetic consideration to the grievance of the Hamals and Mussadams.

Messrs. Dinkar Desai, G. H. Kale Bharadwaj and others spoke.

ROOF OVER THE OVER-BRIDGE AT ANDHERI

Mr. Gopal Krishna writes:—

The old over-bridge at Andheri Railway Station is at present being extended to the Goods yard side. I have, hence, to suggest that when the extension over-bridge is under construction, the authorities may kindly provide a roof over the over-bridge as was done at Khar. The need for such a roof has been long felt, and when the authorities were requested to provide such a roof they had replied that the same would be attended to as soon as feasible. I take the present opportunity therefore to request them to provide this over-delayed facility without further waste of time.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Most of our suburban roads are in a very deplorable condition, but in some places further down there are no roads at all, thus making the people living down there, to use the cart tracks which during the monsoon are completely covered under water.

One such village is Sahar, three miles from the Andheri Railway Station. This village is inhabited mostly by Catholics and has a quite large population.

This village has no road leading to it directly, but the villagers use the track of the old Trombay railway. In the monsoon the office going villagers have to wade through knee deep water, which has even kept the route moist right now.

The villagers I understand had put their petition regarding building of a narrow road, but to no success. This says a villager, is because of the small revenue derived.

With the development of the suburbs the authorities concerned will have to overlook such places where their revenue is very poor, but by some means or the other, for the sake of mankind and better development of our suburban area a small road ought to be built, for this sort of way of travel is dangerous to human life. This question might be put forward at the next meeting of the authorities concerned.

BANDRA VICAR ROBBED.

Rev. Fr. Gomes, Vicar of Mount Carmel's Church, Bandra was robbed, for his generosity to a Catholic scent salesman.

It appears on Saturday last, the arrested man, Rock Tehiliq, a Catholic about 50 years of age posed as a salesman in scents and approached Rev. Fr. Gomes, trying to sell him some bottles. The Father said he wanted no scent, but the man insisted that he should buy some bottles as he was a poor man and had no money to eat. Fr. Gomes, felt pity and bought 3 bottles for Rs. 1/8.

As Fr. Gomes, had to attend a sick call he immediately left and when returning half an hour later, went to his writing table to write a letter, but missed his fountain pen, he thus went to the cupboard to take the other fountain pen he had kept in, but that too was missing, he thus looked through the cupboard and found that a gold wrist watch worth about Rs. 85 and cash of Rs. 25 was missing. Fr. Gomes, immediately informed the Bandra Police, who sent constables to make a search.

The accused Rock Tehiliq was arrested by a head constable as he was bargaining with a taxi driver near the Bandra Bus stand, at Mount Mary's Road.

On his person, it is alleged, were found the said articles and cash besides Rs. 60 in notes, Rs. 30 in silver rupees, Rs. 19-10 in annas, Rs. 3-10 in copper and 5 pies.

On inquiries it was learnt that the accused who was seen praying alone in Mount Mary's Chapel at 7 a.m. on the same day had tampered the bread box of St. Anthony placed in that Chapel and it is understood that the rest of the money was from that box.

On further inquiries it was learnt that the accused is a resident from Thana and has 16 previous convictions. Further inquiries are in progress.

NO SPEEDOMETERS ON E. I. RY. ENGINES

Nor Was There Speed Limit, Says Superintendent In Bihta Inquiry

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

The Bihta Railway disaster inquiry commenced here to-day. Sir John Thom presiding.

Mr. Barwell assisted by Mr. J. P. Mitra represented the East Indian Railway, Mr. S. K. Dar and Mr. Gopinath Kunzru represented the Government of India. Mr. Awadeshnandan Sahai appeared for the Bihar Government, while Mr. L. M. Banerjee and Mr. Attahusain were present on behalf of the relatives of some of the deceased persons.

NO SPEEDOMETERS.

Mr. Barwell opening the case detailed the incidents leading to the disaster on July 17. The E. I. Ry. engines, he said did not have speedometers, the speed being calculated from the mileposts or numbered telegraph poles. Four trains had passed over the track the same night prior to the accident.

Continuing Mr. Barwell said the Railway authorities thought that the accident was due to sabotage as attempts had been made previously to tamper with the tracks near this locality.

SUPERINTENDENT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Kanchiprasad, Railway Senior Superintendent of Ways and Works at Dinapore at the time of the accident and now Executive Engineer was first witness called. He stated that no reports had been received in July regarding damage to the tracks.

Cross-examined, he said that it would take two or three years for submerged banks to consolidate fully. He further stated that no instruction was issued regarding the speed limit.

The court rose for the day. The examination of Mr. Kanchiprasad continues.—A. P

Stone Hurled At Procession

BOMBAY, Monday

Considerable confusion prevailed at Dana Bunder, this morning where a stone, it is alleged, was thrown at a procession of the Hamals, who have been on strike for the last ten days.

While the procession was passing alongside the godowns a stone was seen coming towards the strikers who were marching in a procession. One Hamal was slightly injured on the back.

The police are making enquiries.

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Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS ... VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from October 1, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujerat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 35	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
"The Flying Ranee" Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
"The Flying Ranee" daily except on Mondays	10 58	
"The Flying Ranee" Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
"The Flying Ranee" Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
"The Flying Ranee" Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
"The Flying Ranee" daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1937.

WARDHA CONFERENCE

So meagre is the report available of the Wardha Educational Conference—thanks to the needless exclusion of the Press representatives from the conference—that it is difficult to describe with certainty the response of the educationists assembled to the various issues raised by Gandhiji's scheme of self-supporting education. We are happy to learn that a full report will soon be published in "Harijan" and also in pamphlet form. Just at present we have to rely only on the resolution adopted by the Conference. But that resolution is not sufficiently full and clear about the main issues and practically transfers the work of the Conference to a committee appointed by it. It defers the hopes raised by the Conference: The first part of the resolution states: "In the opinion of this Conference free and compulsory education should be provided for seven years on a nation-wide scale." None can deny the desirability of extending the period of compulsory primary education to seven years as the period of four or five years adopted in India where compulsion has been resorted to has been found to be too short either to secure permanent literacy or to give any real vocational bias to the education. But the crux of the problem is finances and whether any scheme of education can make the seven year course self-supporting or economical enough to make compulsion feasible on a nation-wide scale is the precise problem before the country and it remains to be seen how far it will be solved by the committee appointed by the Conference.

Principle Of Co-relation

The second part of the resolution states: "The Conference endorses the proposal made by Mahatma Gandhi that the process of education throughout this period shall centre around some form of manual and productive work and that all other abilities to be developed, and the training to be given should, as far as possible, be integrally related to a central handicraft chosen with due regard to the environment of the child." The proposal is in accordance with the well-established pedagogic principle of co-relation, particularly the principle of co-ordinating the abstract and the unknown with the concrete and the known. Like all other principles, however, this principle has its limitations and the words "as far as possible" should prevent the Committee of the Conference from carrying it to absurd lengths. There are certain parts of general science, health and hygiene, civics and such other subjects which need to be taught to every pupil, whether or not they can be integrally related to the central subject of handicraft. The soundness of the scheme will depend on the details recommended by the Committee.

Duty Of State

As regards the idea of making the scheme self-supporting, it seemed at first that this would be regarded as the criterion of any scheme that was to be evolved. But the main part of the resolution of the Conference only lays down some sound principles in general terms, rightly laying more emphasis on making the pupil self-reliant than on recovering from him the cost of his education. The resolution, however, says further: "The Conference expects that this system of education will be gradually able to cover the remuneration of teachers." Everyone will be happy if the expectation is appreciably fulfilled at any time in the future. Whether or not primary education can be made so far self-supporting as to cover the remuneration of teachers, it needs to be made as cheap as possible without affecting efficiency. And the Committee will be doing a service by suggesting every available method of effecting economy. But the main task of the Committee is to devise a scheme of primary education which, with due regard to the meagre financial resources of the Government, will enable the pupil to earn his bread and also to add to the wealth of the country. If this condition is fulfilled, it does not matter if it fails to cover the remuneration of teachers. In other words the educative value of the scheme is far more important than its self-supporting value. Even a sound system is costlier than the present one but, within the resources of the State, it is the duty of the State to find the extra cost by taxation, by enlisting voluntary service, by some suitable form conscription of social service, indeed by every feasible method other than that of making children work more than is necessary to train them.

Unwise And Panicky

The Mysore Government have not enhanced their reputation either for progressiveness or level-headedness by the hasty step they have taken in putting Mr K. F. Nariman under arrest. The circumstances in which the order was served on him and this arrest was made are strangely peculiar. He was allowed to speak at the Local Self-Government Conference and to address two public meetings in addition, one of them being of students, in the city of Mysore. Again he addressed public meetings in Bangalore city and cantonment. If the order prohibiting him from addressing public meetings and carrying on Congress propaganda in the State had been served on him when he stepped in Mysore or at least after the Local Self-Government Conference was over, there could have been some meaning in the step, though, even in that case, it would have been unwarranted But from what has taken place, it is obvious that the object of the Mysore Government was only to prevent him from addressing the student world. What is there so dangerously objectionable in an address to students by a Congress leader of the standing of Mr. Nariman? It may be recalled in this connection that two years ago when he visited Mysore Mr. Nariman had addressed a meeting of students under the auspices of the University Union, without any "untoward consequences" either to the students or the administration. Even this time, he was allowed to address a meeting of students in Mysore. Why then, was his address to students in Bangalore city held objectionable? The Government have given no explanation of this sudden step taken by them. It must be obvious that some one in the higher circles of Government, has suddenly lost his head, being frightened, probably, by the extent of the popular response which Mr. Nariman's addresses in Mysore city and Bangalore had already evoked. The order served on Mr. Nariman was intended no doubt to put a check and a damper on this popular demonstration But, as any one can see, such panicky methods are hardly calculated to secure the end in view. For the people of the State are too much awakened to be again lulled into the torpor in which the bureaucratic officialdom would like to see them still lie. The order served on Mr. Nariman and prominent Congressmen in Bangalore will, if anything, quicken the consciousness of the people of the State to their inherent rights to self-government and an enlightened administration. It will have the effect merely of tearing off the mask of "benevolence" and "progressiveness" from the administration of the State. The authorities have not prosecuted Mr. Nariman but have taken him out of the State. We, however, very much regret that the present administration should have demonstrated such a determined hostility to a thoroughly democratic institution like the Congress and the movement for self-government which it has initiated. If the Dewan and his colleagues have read their history a right, they will know that an awakened people like those of Mysore cannot for long be denied their birth-rights.

ANTI-INDIAN FILM PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA

A Challenge To Indian Leaders

(By Hari G. Govil)

A few weeks ago the Associated Press of America released a small but very significant news item from Rome. It read: "Italy Bans 4 U. S. Films as British Propaganda—Italy's Fight Against British Propaganda Extended Now to American Motion Pictures."

"The Italian Government's motion picture bureau ordered four American made films to be withdrawn from exhibition in Italy on the ground that they were British propaganda. They were "The Charge of the Light Brigade," "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," "Lloyd's of London", and "Clive of India."

Germany and Italy Ban "Lost Horizon"

"Lost Horizon" produced by Columbia Pictures which from the artistic standpoint undoubtedly ranks as one of the best productions of 1937, has been banned in Germany. On further enquiry at the office of Columbia Pictures in New York, I was informed that although "Lost Horizon" has been released throughout America, the British Empire and France, the company has not been able to arrange for exhibition in Germany and Italy.

Myth of White Man's Superiority

American and European productions like "Lost Horizon", "Wee Willie Winkie," and "the Elephant Boy" well merit the admiration they have elicited for their superb technical perfection and fine photography; but all these pictures are based on stories upholding the unwarranted assumption of the superiority of the so-called white man and the "Divine" right of the white man to rule and exploit the Asiatic.

It is in fact, an unwritten law both in popular fiction and in film productions in America dealing with Asiatics or having an Oriental background, invariably to depict the Oriental as the villain, as a base, crafty character, or subservient to a European superior. Even in the utopian heaven of "Lost Horizon" the "natives" must be segregated from the Europeans and dominated by them.

It is a sad reflection on the leaders of India that such pictures are being shown with little or no protest and without any comment on the subtle implication in these films of the subservient position of the Oriental, including Indians and the manner in which he is consistently portrayed as of lower morale and character in contrast with the European.

More Anti-Indian Films

The "New York Times" announces the release of a film called "Sacred India" for distribution throughout America during the coming Fall and Winter season.

The American distributors of this anti-Indian propaganda film are Meyer and Burstyn of New York. It was filmed by Father Von Spreakan and Father Lhande of the French Christian Mission of South India.

Missionaries Produce "Sacred India"

After his visit to the Madura region in South India, Father Lhande wrote a book of his impressions under the title of "Sacred India". This was later made into a French film with the same title. The composer V. Dyck adapted Hindu melodies to accompany the picture.

"Sacred India" has already been shown extensively in France. For American exhibition, an English narration has been substituted in place of the French.

This film depicts India as "the land of class distinctions," "with the implacable hierarchy from the pariah untouchables almost set on a level with the animals, (for even his shadow is a defilement) up to the Brahman."

"Sacred India—the land of fanatic rites." Here is a scene showing "a fanatic half-naked, rolling on the ground for miles—there another, whose hair reaches to the ground—another who has made a vow never to cut his nails—and there still another dragging the car of the pagan idols with hooks passing through his flesh."

"Here", we are guaranteed, "is a spectacle that no European eye has ever seen". "It is the most mysterious of all rites—the Puja, or sacrifice to the Gods."

Here is another scene of a Hindu cremation, a hygienic and rational practice which is gradually being acknowledged and accepted by the most enlightened section of the West. But this is how it is portrayed here. "A funeral bier covered with flowers—the body of a young woman is placed on the pile of cowdung" (cowdung is regarded in the west as something filthy) "the fire does it work—the monkeys come rummaging in the

(Continued on page 8 Col. 1)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Awakening In The Near East

From Our Own Correspondent

PRAGUE, Oct. 15.

During the last few days the Spanish question has moved more to the forefront of attention in Europe. There is an increase of concern about the Spanish struggle from an international point of view. This is bound closely with Italy keeping up the role of active participation in the Spanish fight, despite various declarations and professions. Italian participation in recent period has been actually on the increase. This participation extends both to the flow of armaments, especially aeroplanes, and men. The recent air raids on Barcelona and Valencia have been carried out mainly by means of Italian 'planes and pilots. The number of Italians in Spain participating in one form or other in the struggle there is estimated at round 120,000.

Italy is known as moving to extend its hold on the Balearic isles with their strategic importance. It is felt that Italy's interest goes much beyond helping one side against another and is really concentrated on gaining positions with a view to increase its hold over the Mediterranean. Significance is also given to extended military supplies by Italy to Yemen reported this week.

British Attitude

The British position, in spite of the concern felt about Italy's role, is one of reserve, while displaying anxiety about the Far Eastern situation, and seeking an understanding with Germany. Italy has lent support to the Japanese move in the Far East and is encouraging certain German aims, particularly to claim for colonies. In regard to the latter Italy reckons both on a diversion of German attention from South-Eastern Europe and an opposition from Britain.

There is keener desire in France to display a more energetic attitude over the Spanish issue, but an initiative for this is still lacking, owing to the break applied from the British side. The idea of resorting to a more vigorous course and practical measures such as opening of the Pyreneean frontier and lifting the embargo on munitions for Valencia, however, is more closely discussed in important circles in France. The Spanish struggle in its international aspect has thus entered on a more decisive stage Seen from a wider angle, the development indicates a complicated position for Britain with extension of pressure from different fronts and also reveals as more serious the challenge to Britain's Mediterranean system.

Germany's Colonial Claim

Germany is seen as pressing the claim for colonies with added vigour. Following Hitler's speech at the "Harvest Day" celebration a week back when he presented strongly the demand for colonies, the German press has been keeping an active campaign for colonies. The Berlin daily "Angriff", which stands close to the Propaganda Minister Dr. Goebbels, in an article this week writes:—"The time has passed when Germany feels herself to be the eternal debtor. In regard to the colonial question we are the creditors of a world which in 1914 regarded it as right and noble to steal our colonies." The German claim finds a good support in the Italian press. Germany's increasing interest in getting back the colonies, reflects an internal state of much economic tightness, bound closely with the armament expansion drive. The stressing of the colonial claim is seen by influential persons in Germany as a means of bringing pressure on Britain to give a freer hand to Germany in regard to Eastern Europe. Much prominence is given in the German press to the recent statement of the South African Defence Minister suggesting a considerate examination of Germany's colonial claim. The correspondent in South Africa of one important European daily points out in this connection that what the South African Minister has in view is consideration of the possibility of transfer of certain areas now in French control This only emphasizes the difficulty of a colonial transfer. Such a transfer, apart from other considerations, will give a new lease to the idea of external domination of countries, instead of furthering a solution in the direction of self-determination, with extension of opportunities for development on freer lines of large units and expanding of markets.

Hitler's New Visitors

During this week Hitler is announced to have two interesting visitors: the Duke of Windsor and the Aga Khan. These visits possibly are not entirely in the nature of private ones. In some quarters they are held as fitting with the moves of Germany, faced with a tight economic situation, helpful to certain external contacts and gaining of credits. The visit of the Duke of Windsor has brought to the surface reports that appeared a while back, of some influential German sources extending a contact with the Duchess of Windsor. A party given in honour of the Duke of Windsor yesterday in Berlin was attended among others by the Propaganda Minister Dr. Goebbels and Herr von Ribbentrop, the German Ambassador in London.

The Near East

The Anglo-Italian strain which is related closely with the Mediterranean is reported as having

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

TO-DAY'S FATEFUL MEETING

The report issued by the Non Intervention Sub Committee shows that the European Powers interested in the Spanish conflict are hardly yet out of the wood. Italy, which had unexpectedly shown a disposition to abandon her hitherto truculent attitude and to agree to the British plan for the gradual withdrawal of volunteers from Spain, has apparently begun to repent of her change of front. She has now put forward some new and almost impossible conditions, and threatens that unless the same are accepted she will not be a party to any arrangements for the withdrawal of volunteers. Two of such conditions are that all members of the Sub-Committee should unanimously agree to the British plan in the same way as Italy has done and that she, along with Germany and Portugal, would not consider herself bound by the Commission to be sent to Spain on the number of volunteers actually fighting in Spain. If, thus, she distrusts and disowns the Commission to be sent to Spain on behalf of all the Powers concerned, where on earth an impartial basis can be found for a just estimate of the relative strengths of the volunteers on either side? Whether this new threat is a genuine one or mere bluff as before remains to be seen. But France, at any rate, appears to be quite determined not to tolerate any more fooling from Mussolini and Great Britain will have to decide finally whether she will throw in her lot with France or choose to continue to sit on the fence as she has been doing all this while. To-day's meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee, which will be called upon to take a decisive step one way the other, may prove a turning point in the history of European diplomacy over the Spanish issue. Everything depends on which side Britain ultimately chooses to cast her vote—peace or war—over the prostrate body of Spain.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.

We regret to see "The Leader" of Allahabad indulging in gross misrepresentation in criticizing the attitude of Congressmen towards office acceptance. One would have thought that the question had been so thoroughly discussed in the Press from both friendly and hostile points of view that the Congress viewpoint was understood by everybody, including those who differed from the Congress. But it seems that there are still some quarters which find pleasure in misunderstanding and misrepresenting the Congress standpoint. Our Allahabad contemporary, making Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's recent complaint against unfriendly criticism from Congressmen—for which he can be excused, for he was the victim of his own delusion that the country was behind him in the step he had taken—a peg to hang its own animadversions on Congressmen, suggests that the attitude of the latter towards non-Congressmen like Mr. Mehta who had accepted Ministry is like that of the Nazis towards the Jews. It ends its screed with the remark: "If Hitlerite believe in maligning Jews as traitors, so do Congress patriots in maligning non-Congressmen, as the treatment to which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was subjected shows." Surely this is gross misrepresentation!

HIS FOLLY.

To what "treatment" of Mr. Mehta does our contemporary refer as being on a par with the treatment of the Jews by the Nazis? Has he been subjected to any social ostracism or deprived of his civil and political rights by the Congress Ministry? If it is the criticism of his step by Congressmen that is objected to, can our contemporary show wherein it exceeded the limits of ordinary criticism? The only thing that Congressmen have said about his step is that it was foolish on his part to have accepted a Ministry without adequate guarantee of non-interference by the Governor. A comparison between the records of the Cooper and Kher Ministries during their respective three months' tenure of office, will convince even the man in the street of the enormous difference which the clear guarantees obtained by Congressmen from the Viceroy have made in the position of the two Ministries. Mr. Mehta and our contemporary may be disposed to minimise this difference, but any dispassionate critic will frankly acknowledge the value of the brave stand made by the Congress. No responsible Congressman has charged Mr. Mehta with lack of patriotism, much less with being a "traitor." What they have regretted was his short sighted folly in accepting a Ministry with unseemly haste and without adequate guarantees and the backing of the majority of the electorate.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

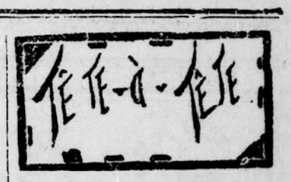
The unconditional release of two more political prisoners in Madras is in pursuance of the declared Congress policy to release all political prisoners so as to give them a chance to regulate their public activities in accordance with the changed conditions in the country. The Madras communique states that the two prisoners recently expressed their dissociation from the methods of violence. But any such formal dissociation should not be a condition of release. If the released prisoners do not revise their policy but continue to adopt violent methods, the normal law of the land should be enforced against them, as Gandhiji himself has suggested, but never the lawless laws that Congress has even condemned Nor should political workers be prosecuted for sedition even under the normal law unless they incite people to violence.

ADULT FRANCHISE.

It is curious that some people still fight shy of adult franchise even for local bodies. The meeting of the Local Self-Government Institute held at Poona on Saturday, while recommending adult franchise for villages, minor municipalities, and local boards, would not extend it to the major municipalities. We do not see any logic in discriminating against the latter. Whatever may be the difficulties of enforcing adult franchise at legislative elections, it is quite possible to enforce it at elections for local bodies Indeed, there is nothing like adult franchise to foster in a citizen a lively sense of citizenship. At least a near approach to it should be made immediately for every local body, major or minor.

INDIA BULLETIN.

This organ of the Friends of India (47, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1.) has brought out a special Gandhi Number in honour of Mahatmaji's birthday. It leads with an article on "Mahatma Gandhi as I Know Him" by Syud Hossain. Many articles from Mahatma Gandhi's pen, which originally appeared in the "Harijan" have been printed in this issue, and they will give to English readers a better insight into present Indian problems than any other writings. The editorial "Indian News and Views" are well-informed and occasionally strike a new note as on the question of salaries. Perhaps the main interest of this number lies in the special message of Mahatmaji on World Peace, which has been already published in the Indian press.



AMONG THOSE PRESENT . . . .

"The durbar hall, which was artistically decorated, recalled strange memories and the rich association it has with periods of Moghul and Sikh rule in this province. . . . Its permanent inmates are now pigeons, which started cooing when provincial durbaris were presented to the Viceroy, but stopped their music when His Excellency rose to deliver his address."

—Bori Bunder correspondent's report of Lahore durbar.

We invite you to ponder over what we may describe as "this pigeon episode." It will be readily seen that its chief importance lies in the fact that it gives that little human touch which Anglo-Indian journalists strive after while describing Viceregal functions.

But that is not all. No, not by any means.

* * *

The episode, indeed, raises several important questions—ornithological and psychological.

For instance, we should like to know why did the pigeons start cooing when provincial durbaris were presented to the Viceroy? And why did they stop their music when His Excellency rose to deliver his address?

* * *

Again, look at this episode from another angle—from the viewpoint of the pigeons. Don't you think the poor birds were shabbily treated? As the legatees of the emperors of old they may well resent such an intrusion in their domain. To be first confronted with unwelcome visitors and, then, to have their own sweet music drowned in a "loud, clear voice" is more than any self-respecting birds can tolerate.

* * *

Opposing the Congress scheme of low salaries for Government servants, the Rt. Honourable Srinivas Sastri said at a luncheon meeting of the Madras Rotary Club: "The Congress has no magic to transform all individuals into angels."

Evidently he was right. For certainly the Liberal leader does not show any sign of a transformation.

* * *

In support of his argument against salary cuts Mr. Sastri referred in moving terms to "the needs of the flesh, hunger of the spirit and the desire to provide a comfortable position to their children."

From his impassioned plea one would imagine no one but the well-paid Government servant have these human wants. Has the Honourable Gentleman ever thought that millions of the masses, too, may be troubled by "the need of the flesh and hunger of the spirit"?

* * *

Addressing the State Assembly, Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, asked the people to uphold the dignity of the Mysore flag as it represented the soul of the State.

But does the State—and its Dewan—represent the soul of the people?

* * *

"We may well ask ourselves," says Bori Bunder's London Correspondent," why Britain and France invited Italy to a tripartite Conference on the Spanish imbroglio which there was no possibility of her accepting."

We may, indeed, ask ourselves this question but like the Jesting Pilate, we shall not stop for an answer.

* * *

According to a Shanghai report, "the Japanese have launched their long-heralded general offensive."

And the offensive seems to extend to a very wide front as evidenced by the "hurried journeyings of Japanese Ambassadors in Europe."

* * *

By the way does Mr. Neville Chamberlain—he "knows his mind," you know!—regard the recent "understanding" between Japan and Italy as "in good faith?"

* * *

She: "Darling, will you give up going to the club and stay at home when we are married?"

He: "Of course, dear, if you wish it."

She: "Of course I wish it. Who do you think is going to look after the house while I am out?"

Japanese Advance Slows Down

Chinese Mine Whangpoo River

PLIGHT OF TACHUNG: IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL WHERE STREETS WERE

SHANGHAI: October 25.

The Japanese Military Juggernaut is steadily crushing back Chinese Forces round Shanghai. The Chinese are making the Japanese as expensive as possible, but the metal is telling over man.

The banner of the Rising Sun now flies within a mile and a half of Nanhsiang, the capture of which will jeopardise the fate of the desperately defended Chapie. Meanwhile fierce hand-to-hand fighting is raging on the outskirts of Tachang, which has been razed to ground by Japanese sheils and bombs.

Foreign observers are amazed that the Chinese have now withdrawn from Kiangwan—which any army would consider a military necessity—but, it is believed, the Chinese want to show the world that they are really fighting to death.—Reuter.

JAP ADVANCE SLOWS DOWN

200 'Planes Bomb Chinese Lines

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.

The Japanese advance has slowed down as a result of the Chinese destruction of bridges, mining of highways and erection of extensive barbed-wire. At least a hundred Japanese aeroplanes bombed the Chinese lines.

A Chinese communique admits very heavy losses and estimates the Japanese casualties at over 2,000 killed and wounded in one engagement. It is claimed that Tachung and Nanhsiang are still in the hands of Chinese but foreign observers state that Tachung is so shattered that it is impossible to tell where the streets were. The Chinese mined the Whangpoo river above the boom to prevent the Japanese exploding the boom proceeding up the river.—Reuter.

JAPANESE MACHINE-GUN BRITISH POSTS

Authorities Express Deep Regret

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24.

A Japanese aeroplane heavily machine-gunned a "British Post," manned by the Royal Ulster Rifles in Keswich road, which forms a part of the defence line of the International settlement.

Private W. McGowan was fatally wounded in head and chest. Four Chinese in the neighbourhood were killed and six wounded.

The British Headquarters state that the Japanese 'plane made one or two deliberate attacks on a group of horse-riders, including two women, who refuged themselves in 'Post Q," where McGowan was on duty, and then attacked the post itself.

Two other Posts, a few hundred yards away were also machine-gunned. Each Post was manned by eight men. A cigarette case in the pocket of a rifleman stopped a bullet and probably saved his life.

The British authorities are expected to protest strongly.

Admiral Hasegawa, Japanese Naval Commander, visited Sir Charles Little, and expressed deep regret at the incident. The Japanese Consul-General similarly visited the British Consul-General They alleged that the Japanese airmen mistook the Post for a Chinese Post.

When the Japanese plane swooped machine-gunning from an altitude of hundred feet, the Post responded ineffectively with Lewis gunfire. Eye-witnesses, including 'Reuter' representative, state that the 'plane power-dived machine-gunning in total five times.—Reuter.

"OPEN FIRE" ORDER FOR BR. TROOPS

Lewis Guns For Self-Defence Against Aircraft

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.

Orders have been given to British troops here to fire in self-defence against aircraft, whenever necessary and without hesitation. The troops are equipped with Lewis guns readily adaptable to anti-aircraft fire.—Reuter.

LING-LONG BATTLE ON SHANGHAI FRONT

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.

Twenty thousand newly-arrived Japanese troops in addition to Forces already on the line, participated in a general offensive on the Shanghai Front, where a ding-dong battle raged throughout the day.

A Japanese spokesman claims that the attack brought the Japanese virtually to the gates of Tachung, but the Chinese insist that the Japanese achieved nothing apart from tactical gains of a local nature.

Apropos the Tangier message, issued earlier, the Admiralty states that a British 'plane dropped two smoke bombs to discover the direction of the wind.—Reuter.

SUNG-KIANG STATION BOMBED

200 Chinese Killed: 400 Wounded

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.

200 Chinese were killed and 400 wounded when five Japanse 'planes, bombing the Railway Station, Sung-Kiang on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, demolished hundreds of closely built houses nearby, states a semi-official chinese report.

Japanese Regret

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.

A renewed expression of regret for the incident of yesterday when a British private was killed by Japanese airmen was given by Admiral Hasegawa to the British Commander-in-Chief.—Reuter.

Lord Tennyson in the centre of his team on board the "Viceroy of India".

TRIBAL GANGS ACTIVE

Civilian Lorry Looted And Eight Persons Kidnapped On Frontier

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANNU, Oct. 25.

Despite the roads being protected by Khassadars, tribal gangs on two occasions held up civilian lorries, carrying Muslim road labourers and supplies for the labour camp in Shaktu area. A lorry was looted near Bahadur Camp and six labourers, besides a Baniah and a cleaner, were kidnapped.

Near Bichekashkai five Muslim labourers working on the road well held up by a tribal gang and robbed and deprived of their clothes.

The Mirali Column, which is operating against hostile gangs near Spinmam returned to Mirali without incident.

WARDHA CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

To Be Published In "Harijan" & In Pamphlet Form Shortly

WARDHA, Oct. 23.

Mr. Shriman Narain Agrawal, Organising Secretary of the Navabharat Vidyalaya, Wardha has issued the following statement:—

"So far we have released to the Press the bare outline of the proceedings of the Educational Conference held here on the occasion of our Silver Jubilee celebrations, under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi. As the proceedings were carried in Hindustani, it was more or less futile to admit Press reporters ignorant of Hindustani shorthand. Probably, misreporting would have resulted confusing rather than clarifying Mahatma Gandhi's views on self-supporting education

Mr. Poonamchand Jain, Beawar, was kind enough to send for Hindustani stenotypists and they have taken down the proceedings of the Conference in detail. Fuller authentic reports of the proceedings of the Conference will appear in the next issue of "Harijan." We will also try to release to the Press further details of the Conference as early as possible. We intend to publish the detailed proceedings in pamphlet form which will be available to the public soon."—A.P.

GANDHIJI TO VISIT KARACHI

Gujarati Literary Conference

KARACHI, Oct. 25.

It is understood, Mahatma Gandhi has been invited to Karachi on the occasion of the 13th annual session of Gujarati Literary Society to be held before the end of this year.

Mr. K. M. Munshi has been elected as President of the Session.

Two prominent Gujarati citizens are understood to have already left to meet Gandhiji in this connection.—A. P.

BROADBENT GIVES UP FLIGHT

RUTHBAH, (Iraq), Oct. 25.

Broadbent circled overhead this morning "en route" to Damascus whence it is believed he is leaving for England having abandoned his flight owing to contrary weather conditions.—Reuter.

A Berlin message says Mr. Roland Skrunk, who recently toured India as a representative of Messrs Voelkischer Beobachter died as a result of wounds received by him in a duel which arose over the alleged insult at Mr. Skrunk's family.

Mrs. Goshephben and Kastur ba snapped at Wardha.

Belgian Cabinet Crisis

Premier May Resign On Issue Of National Bank Administration

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.

It is expected that the Belgian Cabinet will resign to-night.

Authoritative circles indicate that M. Van Zeeland will announce his decision to resign at the Cabinet meeting at 4 p.m.

The crisis which has been brewing for some months hinges round the affairs of the Belgian National Bank. For a longtime, the political opponents of M. Van Zeeland alleged that irregularities occurred in connection with the administration of the Bank of which M. Van Zeeland was the Vice-Governor before he became the Premier. Reuter.

Van Zeeland To Broadcast Reasons For Resignation

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.

The Cabinet will resign to-night unless there are some unexpected eleventh hour developments, states the newspaper "Peuple." It adds that M. Van Zeeland will give reasons for his action in the course of a broadcast speech.—Reuter's Special.

PRACTISING TARGET

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Admiralty now state that the flying boat observed by the "Kaiser-I-Hind" was a British aircraft at practice, bombing a floating target.—Reuter.

The Governor returned to Madras Monday evening after a tour of Coimbatore and Salem District.

Ship Sinks After Collision

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The steamer "Clan Mackenzie" has sunk in 30 feet of water in Liverpool Bay after drifting in a sinking condition. Her crew was taken off by the tender, "Vigilant" before a new Brighton lifeboat had arrived.

The "Clan Mackenzie" had a collision with the steamer "Manchester Regiment" yesterday on the Mersey. Both were damaged and the latter returned to Liverpool.

"Clan Mackenzie" was taken ashore, refloated and anchored but a gale blew her adrift.—Reuter.

ROUSING RECEPTION TO JEAN BATTEN

LONDON, Oct. 25.

When Miss Jean Batten arrived at London Hotel a few hours after her arrival she stated that she could still hear the roar of the engine.

Earlier she drove in triumph standing in a car through streets of cheering crowds She was greeted at Croydon by her mother who came from New Zealand for the purpose When she alighted from the 'plane Miss Batten was almost too stiff to stand and was carried from the 'plane through a milling enthusiastic throng.—Reuter.

SIR SULTAN AHMED

Mr. Noor Mahomed Chinoy Gives Lunch Party

Mr. Noor Mahomed Chinoy gave a lunch party at the Taj Mahal Hotel in honour of Sir Sultan Ahmed, acting Commerce Member, on Monday.

Jairamdas' Call For Memoranda

Textile Labour Inquiry To Start In November

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, a member of the Congress Working Committee, passed through Lahore last evening on his way from Hyderabad (Sind) to Calcutta to attend the meetings of the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. He was met at the station by friends and Congress workers. Owing to his recent illness he looked very weak.

As Chairman of Textile Labour Inquiry Committee recently set up by the Bombay Government, he issued the following Press 'communique':—

"The official communication relating to the appointment of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee reached here on 20th at Sukkur on my way to Calcutta. Ever since the announcement about the Committee in the Press, it has been my endeavour to see that the Committee reaches early conclusions on the vital issues arising out of its terms of reference.

"The Committee has also been asked to make interim recommendations on the question of an immediate increase in the wages of textile labour. With a view to facilitate this and also to enable the preparation of a comprehensive and detailed questionnaire on all the points covered by the terms of reference. I felt that the submission of preliminary memoranda by the representatives of the interests concerned will be greatly helpful.

"The preparation of such memoranda has been rendered easily possible by the clear and detailed nature of the terms of reference. I, therefore, invite through this 'communique' all those who are concerned in the question of the wages of Textile Labour in the Bombay Province to send in preliminary memoranda dealing with matters relevant to the Committee's terms of reference.

"The memoranda should reach the Secretary of the Committee, Sjt. S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour Office, Bombay, by the 7th of November, 1937, and should be accompanied by eight extra copies for the use of the members of the Committee.

"The Committee will probably meet early in the second week of November to settle matters of procedure and other preliminaries, including its intinerary and also to consider the memoranda received with a view to determine the adequacy of the material available therein for any interim recommendations that may be desirable and to prepare a detailed questionnaire on which further written and oral evidence may be led by those affected by the inquiry.

"The issues before the committee really affect all industrial labour, in the country, and I have therefore no doubt that the Committee will endeavour to make its investigations and recommendations adequately though and satisfactory.—United Press.

French Ship Sunk

Bombed By Unidentified 'Plane Near Barcelona

PERPIGNAN, Oct. 25.

The Ministry of Marine reports the sinking of the French steamer "Oued Mellah", which was bombed by an unidentified 'plane forty miles from Barcelona yesterday

The crew were previously taken off by French warships.—Reuter.

Earlier.

PORT VENDRES, Oct. 25.

An unidentified 'plane bombed and hit the French steamer, "Ouedmeallah" coming from Morocco with cargo of grain. Two French warships arrived in time to save the crew. The "Ouedmeallah" has been abandoned.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIR BASE BOMBED

Repair Ship Fired At Several Times

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Airways of France passenger airline base, belonging to the Air France Company, at Fornells, Minorca, was bombed by an unidentified seaplane, bearing a black Maltese cross.

A repair ship was struck several times and one bomb was fired in fiercely.

No loss of life has hitherto been reported.—Reuter.

BRITISH LINER OBSERVES 'PLANE BOMBING SUBMARINE

TANGIER, Oct. 24.

The British liner "Kaiser-I-Hind" has radioed, stating that she observed a seaplane bombing submarines about halfway between Alicante (Spain) and Cape Tenes (North Africa) 70 miles out in the sea.

DEFENCE MINISTER'S DEFEAT CERTAIN

MELBOURNE, Oct. 25.

It is now certain that Labour will have no majority in the Senate while the chanc of Mr. Lyon's Party in South Australia and New South Wales are improving. The latest returns indicate that the final state of parties in the House of Representatives will be:—

United Australia Party 27;
Country Party 14;
Labour: 30;
Victorian Country Party 2 and Social Credit Party 1

The latest unofficial check of preference votes confirm that Mr. Parkhill, Minister for Defence, will be defeated.—Reuter's Special.

ITALIAN 'PLANES BROUGHT DOWN

Five Occupants Killed

VALENCIA, Oct. 25.

Two Italian Savoia 'planes were brought down by Government fighters near Barcelona, according to a communique which states that one 'plane fell in the sea and the other crashed on land. All the five occupants were killed. Documents found on the bodies are alleged to reveal that they were Italians.—Reuter.

ITALIAN REQUEST NOT ACCEPTABLE

French Opinion On Non-Intervention

PARIS, Oct. 25.

It is learnt in French circles that if it is impossible to reach an agreement at the Non-Intervention Committee meeting on token withdrawals, the French Government will not insist on it.

Paris is unwilling to believe that the obstacles to non-intervention are insuperable, but, the opinion is expressed that it is difficult for the British and the French Governments to accept the Italian request that the decisions of the Committee during the discussions should be taken unanimously.

It is held that this rule might easily paralyse the working of the Committee. It is thought to be possible to get the Soviet representative to abstain from voting, so that an effective solution could be reached.

Finally, strong objections are raised to Italy's refusal to bind herself to accept the International Commissions' figures of volunteers.

It is felt that if the Italian claim in this connection is conceded, it would be more or less useless to send Commissions.—Reuter.

SPANISH REFUGEES

LONDON, October 24.

His Majesty's cruiser "Southampton" picked up a launch, loaded with thirty to forty refugees from Gijon, twenty miles to the north of Santander. The refugees had been to sea since Thursday.

BORDEAUX: The Spanish steamer "Marielena" arrived at Bassens with 800 refugees, of whom 500 are wounded. All the unwounded men were disarmed and sent to Port Bone.—Reuter.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.

Profound effect is created by the news that General Etienne was found dead in a hotel stabbed on the heart with a carving-knife.

Repercussions are expected as General Etienne was the director of the Goldsziehel Penso Bank several of whose officials are now before a correctional court General Etienne haa been recently very much worried over events involving the bank.

ELECTION OF Mr. HAFIZ IBRAHIM

Muslim Leaders To His Support

BIJNOR, Oct. 25.

With only 48 hours more to commence polling, the election fever has reached its highest pitch.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who broke journey 'en route' to Calcutta was accorded a grand reception this morning at Najibabad. Several hundreds of Red-Shirt volunteers and Congress workers met him. Khan Sahib will address meetings at Najibabad, Kiratpur, Bijnor, Chandpur and several other places in support of Mr. Hafiz Mohamad Ibrahim, who is seeking re-election on Congress ticket from the Najibabad-Bijnor Rural Muslim Constituency.

Syed Ataullah Shah Bukhari, a prominent Ahrar leader, is expected to arrive to-night from Batala.

Sir Wazir Hassan toured the interior of the constituency to counteract the propaganda of the Raja of Mahmudabad.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai also reached Najibabad. Dr. Syed Mahmud, Bihar, Minister, is also arriving to-morrow and will address several meetings in the constituency of Mr. Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim.

Moulana Zafarali Khan and Mr. Hazrat Mohani addressed meetings at several places on behalf of the Muslim League candidate.—United Press.

HUQ-SIKANDAR-JINNAH PACT CONDEMNED

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

Reports received from Sheikhupura, Hoshiarpur and other places in different parts of the Punjab show that the "Punjab Anti-Ministry Day" was observed effectively throughout the Province.

Ambala reports that the City Congress Committee convened a public meeting to observe the "Anti-Ministry Day" with Mr. P. Brahmanand in the chair. S. Kapur Singh, Sardar Jagjit Singh of Ferozepore, Lala Dunichand, M.L.A, and Lala Mangat Rai made speeches strongly condemning the Punjab Ministry. References were also made to the recent "Huq-Sikandar-Jinnah" Pact.—United Press.

A. I. GROUNDNUT FORECAST

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25

The All-India second groundnut forecast for 1937/38 gives the area sown as 70,14,000 acres against 52,91,000 acres an increase of 33 per cent. The condition is fairly good.—A.P.

India's Fight For Civil Liberties

Roy's Call To British Workers To Bring Pressure On Govt.

BOMBAY, October 25.

General Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union, Bombay, has released to the Press the following message of Mr. M. N. Roy to the Conference on "Civil Liberties in India" held at London on the 17th instant:—

"The people of this country, particularly those who can appreciate the value of Civil Liberties, will be eagerly expecting the London Conference to do something, which will help them in their struggle against the forces of coercion and suppression. Of course, no agitation abroad will help us unless we ourselves can create the sanction necessary for enforcing our demands. Nevertheless, all auxiliary efforts are welcome. Our struggle is more difficult and of an entirely different nature.

TASK BEFORE INDIA

"In politically free countries, particularly, in those where democratic constitutions have not yet been subversed by dictatorship, civil liberties, exist at least formally. There the task is to defend them in the face of growing reaction. In our country, there is no civil liberty whatsoever. We have to conquer them. And, therefore, our struggle for civil liberties is a part of our struggle for the conquest of political power and can be successful if conceived as such.

"I hope the London Conference will keep this point in mind. We expect it to expose the fraudulent nature of the new constitution that has been imposed on our country. Under this suitable form of Imperialist domination, Ministers administering State affairs as representatives of the people are compelled to act in violation of the elementary principles of civil liberties. While we are demanding the release of political prisoners put in jail by previous Governments, we are witnessing the painful sight of arrest for "sedition" and prohibition of public meetings even in Congress Provinces, where Congressmen are in office.—United Press.

HINDRANCES IN WAY OF WORKERS

Want Of Civil Liberties Drag On Labour's Weapon, Says Maniben

BOMBAY, October 25.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, has sent the following message:—

The organised working class of India sends its greetings to the London Conference on Civil Liberties in India and confidently expects that it will mobilise English public opinion in support of our struggle for Civil Liberties. The Indian people hardly possess any civil liberties. But the working class is the worst sufferer of this deplorable lack of Civil Liberties. Prohibition of meetings, processions and picketings and the arrest of strikers and working class leaders are a common feature of every strike in India. The Government possess an armoury of extraordinary laws under which persons can be arrested and imprisoned without any trial and organisations can be declared unlawful. But even the ordinary law of the land vests immense power in the hands of the Executive which are liberally used for suppressing even the most ordinary trade union struggle. Even under the Congress regime a number of working class organisations and leaders are still under ban. It should be the task of your Conference to mobilise the English working class in support of the Indian workers' fight for these elementary rights of speech, organisations and assembly. I trust the Conference will take suitable steps in that direction.—United Press.

ANTI-INDIAN FILM PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA

(Continued from page 6)

hot cinders while sinister vultures fly overhead."

"Then there is the sacred bath that purifies from all defilement. It brings crowds once every 144 years to the pool at Kumbakonam. More than a million pilgrims plunge into the muddy waters and go around the pool seven times. It is a magnificent and pitiful spectacle to see this multitude grovelling in the mud to become purified."

"And with his eyes still full of these Dantesque visions, Father Lhande mutters the words of the Master: "Have pity on these crowds!"

As a contrast to this "grotesque spectacle" and "barbaric frenzies" of the Hindus, the film winds up with the "magnificent work of the French missionaries in India who have labored among these pagan multitudes."

The evangelizing, educational and medical work of the Mission is portrayed as "the prestige of our French science and culture," "our missionaries, priests of a strange religion have gained the respect and admiration of the pagan Brahmans who come by thousands to our universities."

A Challenge of India

The French press comments upon "these tragically real pictures of India" as "most interesting news film of recent years—an exceptional human document."

It is no wonder that the West prides itself with smug complacency upon her culture and faith when viewing such misrepresentations of India, portraying only the degraded forms of India's ancient customs.

If India has dark spots in her culture, the West is not without its superstitions, distortions and orgiastic rituals. It is sheer malice and hypocrisy to represent only the perverted forms of an ancient civilization and thus ridicule India in the eyes of the world.

Here is one more challenge to the leaders of India. Will they take this fresh insult also lying down as they did in the case of "India Speaks?"

CONGRESS HOUSE AT JUBBULPORE

Rs. 3,000 Sanctioned For Construction

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 25.

A resolution requesting Congress Ministers, the Speaker, and the Deputy Speaker in the Central Provinces to give fifteen per cent of their salaries to the Congress was adopted at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Mahakoshal Congress Committee held last night at Damoh. Captain Avadesh Pratap Singh, the President, was in the chair.

The committee authorised the President to submit public grievances to the Ministers with a view to securing redress. A subcommittee was appointed to investigate into the allegations of high-handedness of the Police, and forward its findings to the Premier.

The Committee sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for the construction of a Congress House at Jubbulpore.—A. P.

HINDI PRACHAR IN KARNATAK

Move For Teachers' Training College

HUBLI, Oct. 24.

A step which may have a considerable effect on the propagation of Hindi in the Bombay Presidency, was taken at a special meeting of the Dharwar Hindi Prachar Sangh, under the presidentship of Mr. Hukerikar, Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, when it was decided to start a Teachers Training College at Dharwar for Bombay Karnatak.

A scheme in this connection was drafted and placed before the meeting by Mr. Siddhanath Pant, Organising Secretary of the Karnatak Hindi Prachar Sabha, and adopted. A strong and influential Sub-Committee was constituted with Mrs. Krishnabai Panjeeker, one of the most prominent supporters of Hindi in this part of the country, as President, and Mr. D. P. Karmarkar as Secretary.

It was resolved to start the working of the College from December, 1937. The details of the course and curriculum will shortly be issued. The proposed College will in the first place accommodate 40 students, representing all the Karnatak Districts of the Bombay Presidency.—A. P.

OUR PERIODICALS

Pushpa

The October issue of this "Children's Own People" will surely be popular with its readers. It is as usual profusely illustrated and full of interesting articles, most of them from the pens of children. This is of course the speciality of this journal. Perhaps the happiest thing in this number is Mahatmaji's photograph with a child.

"Golkonda Patrika"

A Telugu Daily issued from Hyderabad (Dn.). The Nizam's birthday number contains pen pictures of H.E.H. the Prince and the Princess of Berar and some prominent public men of the State. Among the contributions of note may be mentioned an account of the dynasty founded by Asaf Jah in 1713 and the successive rulers on their administration till the present day; an account of the Telugu poets who translated the "Mahabharata." and instructive articles on "village reconstruction" and Reddi Era." The issue is neatly printed and illustrated.

"And Still They Come"

This is the significant title given to the twenty-second annual report (for year ended March 31, 1937) of St. Dunstan's —that great organization for the war blind by the late Sir Arthur Pearson in 1915. The significance of the title lies in this that though it is nearly a score of years since the war ended, new cases of "delayed action" blindness are still coming to St Dunstan's. There are two thousand war-blinded men under the care of the institution at present, which serves as their friend philosopher guide—and guardian It is needless to expatiate here on the merits of St. Dunstan's its fame has spread even to other countrys of the Empire.

The institution is in need of urgent help to continue its good work. The report under review is very handsomely brought up, and will surely succeed in making an appeal to the public.

Indore News

Threat To Labour Secretary

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, (By Mail).

Pt. Ratanlal Upadhyaya, General Secretary, Local Labour Association, has received a letter, without any person's signature, in which he has been threatened with death, if he will further take part in the Labour Movement. The police are trying to find out the person who has written the same.

Some other Labour workers have also received this kind of letters.

C. I. S. INFORMATION BUREAU

With a view to publish in newspapers all kinds of important news of Central Indian States' an Information Bureau has been established in Indore, by some responsible persons, and Journalists of Central India and Rajputana.

The place of office has not yet been settled.

Harijans In Baroda

Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru's Lecture: Dewan Presides

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of Baroda Harijan Sewak Sangh, Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, delivered today evening an address on "Harijan Service" at Jummadada Vyayamshala, Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari presiding. Among those present were Lady Krishnamachari, Mrs. Abbas Tyabjee, Mr. S. V. Mukherjee and Mr. Pranlal Munshi.

Shrimati Nehru said, that while the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda had passed laws for the amelioration of the untouchables, the people and the officials, it seemed, did not respond well to his noble aspirations. After referring in highly eulogistic terms to Gandhiji's work for Harijans, she urged people of the State to follow him.

She deplored the attitude taken by the protectors of Dwarka and Beyt temples in stopping her from wirshipping. She exhorted all to study the Harijan uplift problem in all its aspects and gave the example of Travancore where there had been a rea change of heart.

In conclusion she urged all young boys and girls to treat Harijan students as equals in schools.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari said that he was grateful to Mrs. Nehru for the trouble she took in explaining the conditions of Harijans in Gujarat and Kathiawar. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, he said, was the pioneer in this movement and it must be admitted that the society had not responded well to his efforts in the direction. He warned the so-called higher caste Hindus that if they did not improve the condition of the depressed classes, the whole country would be dragged to their level. It was for Government to make laws, and was for the society to see to its enforcement. He urged all the enlightened people to remove their narrow-mindedness. In Baroda State the system of compulsory education had revolutionized the condition of Harijans.

All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference

The General Secretary of the All-India Homoeopathic Medica Conference, writes:—

The sixth session of the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference will be held at Tangail Mymensingh in December next All provincial associations are requested to submit the names of presidents for the ensuing session to Dr. R. N. Dutta, 40, Dulhingunj Gaya, or Dr. Hemchandra Pal, B.A., Secretary, Tangail Homoeopathic Association Tangail, Mymensingh by November 5.

PROGRESSIVE MUSLIMS CONFERENCE

Hon. Dr. Mahmud's Suggestion

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

That a conference of progressive Muslims be convened at an early date at some central place to give expression to their views on the Muslim League policy chalked out by the Lucknow Session is the suggestion made by Dr. Syed Mahmud, Bihar Minister, in a statement.

Condemning "the fiery" speech of Mr. Fazl-ul-Huq at the League session. Dr. Mahmud says "the session was nothing, but a gathering of reactionaries and they united because they found their power and prestige threatened."

Referring to the Communal Award Dr. Mahmud says the Congress might not have accepted it in principle, but it had accepted it for all practical purposes and the Muslim Community was quite free to reap its benefits.

Dr. Mahmud is leaving for Bijnor this evening in connection with Mr. Hafiz Ibrahim's election campaign

Proceeding Dr. Mahmud enquires whether the League will succeed in organising the Mussalmans and answers in the negative, his reasons being that the League has no band of selfless workers who will go to the masses and will work with them. "It preached hymns of hate, has threatened the Hindus, and has done nothing."

In conclusion Dr. Mahmud says, "by suffering sacrifices for its ideal alone can a nation or a community hope to organise itself. There is no royal road to organise a community. It will be too much to expect from Mr. Jinnah or Mr. Fazl-ul-Huq to lead us to any sacrifice or suffering. I undertake that thousands of progressive Mussalmans will follow their lead, and will not consider any sacrifice too great; I undertake that all the Muslim Congress Ministers will throw up their Ministerships without the least hesitation the moment Mr. Jinnah or Mr. Huq takes a lead in this matter."—A. P.

"LEAGUE BETRAYED Mr. IBRAHIM"

Hon. Mr. Kidwai's Defence

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for the U. P. speaking at a largely attended meeting at Najibabad declared that Mr. Khaliq Uzzaman and other responsible organizers of the League Parliamentary Board had given a definite undertaking to the effect that the League Party would work in accord with the policy and programme of the Congress. In fact, Mr. Kidwai added, Mr. Khaliq Uzzaman had definitely entered into a pact with the Congress whereafter it was quite natural for the Congress to support them in their election campaign, otherwise the League would not have fared much better than the Hindu Sabha.

When the Congress secured absolute majority in the elections in the U. P. and subsequently decided not to accept ministerial responsibility the organizers of the League insisted that the Congress should work the constitution and accept office and form a coalition ministry.

It was at this stage that Mr. Hafiz Mahamad Ibrahim began to feel despaired of the progressive role of the League and joined the Congress with other Congress minded members of the League. Therefore, Mr. Kidwai contended it was not Mr. Ibrahim who had betrayed the League, but the league which had betrayed Mr. Ibrahim.—A P.

Prohibition Programme Bound To Succeed

Bombay Ministry Prepared To Face Both Loss In Revenue And Risk Of Illicit Traffic

(BY "ASEI.")

In spite of the repeated assurances given by the Congress intellectuals like Mahatma Gandhi and others among the lesser fry, there appears a feeling of distrust among the ignorant about the implications of the Prohibition Programme. The enthusiasm with which the Prime Minister of Madras has launched his experiment in Salem must disillusion the many sceptics who have doubted the value of the Congress panacea for one of the social evils. The Anglo-Indian journals have borrowed their stock-in-trade arguments from the pronouncements of some medical men, Excise Commissioners, vested interest and habits of backward tribes like the Bhills and are endeavouring to magnify the difficulties of enforcing prohibition. These are mostly oft-repeated objections which have been considered over and over again and refuted 'ad nauseam.' If an honest and well directed endeavour were made to watch not merely the territorial, but also the moral and intellectual frontiers of the people there is every chance of our success.

Organised Propaganda Needed

Organised propaganda both by Government and by non-official organisation will bear fruit in a number of ways. In a country where the religious ideals of the community taboo liquor as poison where simplicity of life does not warrant the amenities or luxuries which our Anglo-Indian friends want us to believe to be necessary, the public cannot be misled by false ideals. It is in the school that propaganda should begin. Every teacher must be instructed to teach the child to hate liquor as poison, manifestly imported or manufactured to exploit and ruin the poor and the innocent. It is something dreadful which human beings should shun. The platform, press, roster, radio and cinema can be brought into play to carry on the necessary propaganda to the very heart of the country. The Bombay Government have already introduced some Radio sets in the villages of Thana, and Kolaba districts. These could be extended to all those areas where it is proposed to begin the experiment. Vernacular broadcasts can be given to enliven the faith of the rustic.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

The attitude of the Indian States or the existence of the foreign territory near by, such as Goa and Damaun, cannot render the task of Government impossible. The Congress Ministers are confident that there would be genuine sympathy from Indian States for the novel experiment which they are launching. The foreign frontiers can be guarded with the same efficiency as is done by the present Customs Department. It is conceivable that the Preventive Staff will have to be doubled on the frontiers lines and with redoubled strength smuggling can be prevented. That illicit traffic in liquors will exist is certain, but the task of Government will be to reduce it to the minimum. If the remedy, such as provided by the Madras Government Prohibition Act, were introduced, there would be ample safeguard against the wide prevalence of illicit trade. In Madras the Collector or the Prohibition Officer has power to constitute prohibition committees in every taluka to assist him in carrying out the prohibition programme

Village Panchayats To The Rescue

In Bombay, as at present contemplated, the village panchayats will be largely employed to serve the same purpose. They will give information to the police or otherwise help in investigating crime. It is true that panchayats have not been very successful in the past. This is due to many causes. When the entire constitution of the local bodies is liberalised as proposed and they are endowed with increased powers, we can be assured of better results. It is no use being despondent over the alleged corruption of such bodies. The country has too far advanced to be utterly devoid of the sense of popular responsibility When Government mobilise all their forces the local organisations, however, small, are bound to respond to the call of the nation.

Loss Of Revenue

The loss of revenue is not insurmountable. The Congress Ministers have already discovered resources for replenishing the treasury. If the reported transfer of certain military charges to Great Britain is correct, India will have saved nearly twelve crores of rupees, of which Bombay's share under the Niemeyer award will be not less than one-fifth. This is a timely windfall to a struggling Government. That apart, the Cabinet has made up its mind on drastic retrenchment and fresh taxation. A very experienced officer is being appointed on retrenchment work. It will not be long before the Government's proposals for taxation are out. The slogan of the Congress is that those who can should pay. The richer classes must bear a fair share of taxation than they do at present.

Cost Of Enforcement

The cost of enforcement of prohibition has been estimated at various figures. According to an expert the recurring cost would not be more than two crores of rupees. Obviously this estimate is too high. If the panchayats and the ordinary machinery of the police, as in Madras, were brought into the field the cost can be reduced very much. It will not be necessary to bring into use the out-of-date machinery of the Excise Department. Government will devise simpler ways and cheaper methods to fit in with the needs and purse of the people.

KATHIAWAR SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Gandhiji's Appeal To States

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, October 20.

Gandhiji has sent the following message to Mr. Chhaganlal Joshi, in charge of the Swadeshi Exhibition to be held along with the Kathiawar Political Conference at Rajkot on November 6, 7 and 8.

"It is my fervent appeal to Kathiawar States to lend their sympathetic hand of co-operation in their effort of reviving dead or dying small industries undertaken by the Exhibition organisers."

Mr. Joshi in his own personal appeal both to the rulers and the ruled of the provinces, emphasises the great necessity of reviving several dying industries and calls upon all Indians interested in such revival to stock their exhibits here on the Exhibition grounds.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

HELP!

Athos replaced his pistol in his belt, and Porthos and Aramis, who held their drawn swords in their hands, returned them to their scabbards.

"Oh, it was in vain she told me you would not come! I hoped in silence. Oh, how happy I am that I did not flee with her!"

At this word SHE, Athos, who had seated himself quietly, started up.

"She! What she?" asked D'Artagnan.

"Why, my companion. She who out of friendship for me wished to save me from persecutors. She mistook you for the cardinal's guards. That's why she has just fled."

"Your companion!" cried D'Artagnan, paler than the white veil of his beloved. "Her name, do tell her name!"

"Just a moment, dear, Oh, it's so strange, my head swims. Oh, my God, I cannot see!"

"Help, help, my friends! her hands are icy cold," cried D'Artagnan "Great God, she is losing consciousness!"

THE GLASS.

While Porthos called for help at the top of his voice, Aramis ran to the table to get a glass of water, but he stopped short at seeing the terrible expression in Athos' face. With eyes transfixed with terror the musketeer stood before the table staring at one of the glasses. He appeared to be a prey to the most horrible doubt.

"Oh, no!" Athos exclaimed, "oh, no it is impossible! God would not permit such a crime!"

"Water, water!" cried D'Artagnan.

"Oh, poor woman, poor woman!" murmured Athos in a broken voice.

Madame Bonacieux opened her eyes again.

"She is reviving!" cried D'Artagnan. "Oh, my God, I thank thee!"

"Madame!" said Athos, "madame, in the name of heaven, whose empty glass is this?"

"Mine, monsieur," said the young woman in a dying voice. "She poured the wine for me. Now I remember her name—Countess Winter"

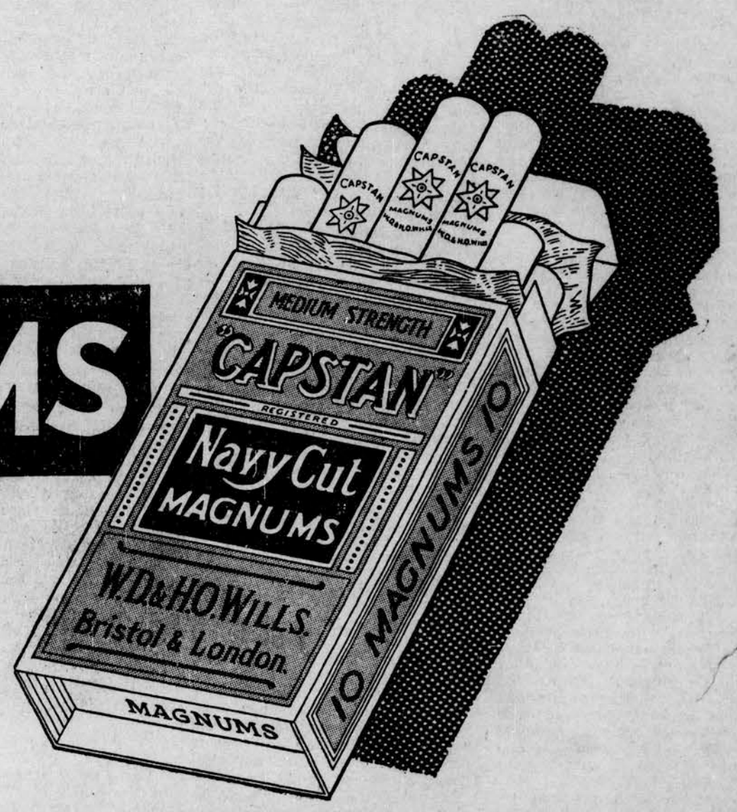
Simultaneously the four friends uttered a cry.

BETTER BUY CAPSTAN THEY'RE BLENDED BETTER

WILLS'S

CAPSTAN

MAGNUMS



IMPORTED FROM LONDON

CAR/127

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Punjab Unionists And Muslim League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The more I think over the alleged Unionist-League Coalition effected at Lucknow greater grows the conviction with me that the mixture produced shall prove unpalatable whilst its incompatable and insoluble ingredients will lack their proper cohesive force to hold them together. It is pity that in a place where twenty years before the Muslim League had taken a progressive step in joining the Congress to remove the fetters of slavery from the feet of our motherland it met in that very place to decide for the most retrograde step in joining the reactionary forces to oppose the Congress. These are not the days for communal institutions to flourish and the Muslim League may die its natural death like the Hindu Mahasabha but Lucknow will be remembered in history as the place in the United Provinces where once the League has met its luck by uniting with the Congress and twenty years later invited its burial by its own hands in its union with those who by a misnomer call themselves the Unionists of the Punjab.

The Unionists of the Punjab had long enough befooled the Hindus and the Sikhs by calling themselves the Unionists and talking of communal harmony and now they have taken the second step to befool the Muhammadans, to champion and protect their communal interests. We should beware of such friends who are friends of none but enemies all in their efforts to lengthen the stay of the British Imperialism in this country for as long a period as they can help. The move made at Lucknow may disguise itself in subtle phrases but the plain fact remains that a triple alliance is made there between the British Imperialism, the Unionists and the Muslim Leaguers to fight the growing power of the Congress tri-coloured flag which is hoisted to-day on seven Provinces and is honoured elsewhere in the country by every Indian who is proud of his motherland. All that incoherent and inconsistent talk made at Lucknow by stalwarts of the two parties who claim their objective as "full independence" and announce for "communal" and "Muslim Raj" or who dub the present Congress party as holding policy of "class bitterness, a communal war and strengthening of imperialistic hold as a consequence" but are afraid that "the talk of poverty and hunger is intended to lead people to socialism and India is not prepared for it" or who again resolve for "Inter-Provincial rights of Citizenship," "minimum wages," "encouragement of Swadeshi articles especially hand woven cloth," "rural uplift," "relief of unemployment," "Military Colleges" and of so many other national aspirations but speak in rank communalism, cannot conceal the real object of their mes-alliance which is intended only to stem the progress of the movement for the freedom of the country.

The congress cannot ignore to reckon the forces of the Triple reactionary alliance but it has now the opportunity of giving one and synchronious blow to all three of them instead of dealing with them separately at different times. Let old veterans and young congressmen muster strong to the congress banner and give a pitched battle to its adversaries unmindful of the time which it may last for but with a sanguine determination to come out victorious. Victory is theirs who shall fight for the righteous cause of the freedom of the motherland and the Punjab, the favourite "spearhead" of the re-actionaries, may well initiate the battle against them. Remember that the unionists in joining, the Muslim Leaguers can no longer justify their claim of being "Unionists" nor the latter by joining the former can boast of constuting themselves the advanced wing of the Muslims They would not stick to each other for any considerable length of time and each party will soon begin to loose its supporters. It is a God-sent opportunity for the Congress men in the Punjab if they only play the game with energy and determination. It is also high time for non-congress Members of the Punjab Assembly to think for themselves if they would desire to be kept hypnotized any longer by false professions of the fatigued Unionists whilst the Muslims should ponder if they still can have faith in the advanced views of the Leaguers who have degenerated themselves into the Unionists.—Yours, etc.

MOHAMMAD ALAM, M.A.

Lahore, Oct. 21.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

R. T. C. For Communal Settlement

R. D. BALIWALA condemns the expulsion of trusted Muslim leaders like Mr. Yakub Hassan from the Muslim League, and requests Mr. Jinnah to formulate his demands and place them before Mahatma Gandhi, who, if necessary, should be asked to convene a Round Table Conference for solving the communal problem.

Bombay Keraleeya Samaj

U. M. MENON deplores the present moribund condition of this Samaj and suggests:

"In order to rescue the Samaj from such a state of affairs, the present Managing Committee should start immediately a programme that will bring all the members of the community together and request them to co-operate with their work so that some constructive work could be done before long."

Worli Chawl Ban

"WORLIWALLA" protests against the ban imposed by the manager of the Worli Chawls on the Secretary of the Worli Young Men's Association disallowing him to hold meetings in the Chawl area, and appeals to the Civil Liberties Union to look into the matter.

An Open Letter

We have received a copy of the open letter, which is addressed to the A. I. C. C., Members by Mr. Mukundlal Sircar, Secretary of the Employee's Association, protesting against "the present constitutional drift of the Congress and particularly against the policy followed by the Madras Ministry."

Bandra Park

G. J. RATTONSEY requests the Bandra municipal authorities to arrange for proper lighting of the D'Monte Park, which is visited by a large number of persons, among them being many children.

Mr. M. I. Rowjee's Resignation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the article about my resignation from the Muslim League, written under the nom-de-plume "An Honest Muslim" and I shall thank you to publish the following reply in the next issue of your esteemed paper.

I must be thankful to the writer for his appreciation of the views expressed by me regarding Mr. Jinnah and his League at the time of my resignation; but I am sorry to remark that he does not seem to be aware as to how the Muslim League has been and is being used by Mr. Jinnah, the Dictator of the Muslim League and his colleagues to the detriment of interests of the Muslim community as a whole.

They are not at all prepared to tolerate honest difference of opinion and are always out to chastise those who dare to hold and express independent views, and which happen to be contrary to those of Mr. Jinnah. In other words such persons are ordered to be removed or discharged from the League forthwith. Under these circumstances, it is open to the Muslims either to accept in meek submission the slavish dictatorship of the League President or to resign from the League honourably and work for the welfare of the Muslim brethren from outside the League. It is beyond human imagination to conceive for a moment that the proud Dictator of the League will allow any one to sit in the League and obstruct him in having a free hand in the League politics. From this explanation, I hope, my Muslim brethren will see that my resignation was neither a disappointment nor a hasty step, and I have done nothing to surprise any one. I consider it my pious duty to serve the Muslim community at large to the best of my ability, and, therefore, I have chosen to resign from the League and get rid of its bondage so that I can serve my brethren independently without being hampered by any domineering and unhealthy outside influence. It is an open secret that there is a wide gulf between my views and those of Mr. Jinnah. Whosoever honestly differs from him is put down with a strong hand, and many eminent personages have fallen a prey to his methods, including Sir Vazir Hassan, an ex-President of the League, and many other prominent Muslim leaders.

Under such circumstances, I had written in my last article that honest Muslims would be ashamed of remaining in the League, because to remain in the League amounts to accepting the dictatorship and the slavish bondage of Mr. Jinnah and sacrificing the Muslim rights at the altar of Mr. Jinnah's leadership. If this cannot be called shameful, may I know what else it should be called?—Yours etc.,

M.I. ROWJEE.

"Bande Mataram"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My friend Mr. Meghani of the "Janmabhumi" and the "Fulchhab" the lesser nuisance of the Surat and other weeklies who always swell the hullabaloo and keep the din spreading round and round the villages, will surely be rubbing their eyes this week.

I had merely written a mild protest to the "Prasthan" and personal to the editor, that surely better was expected of him as a well informed scholar than merely to join in the sentimental tomfoolery about the "NATIONAL" song and the "NATIONAL" flag, NATIONAL forsooth that not a self-respecting Muslim citizen could accept!

And to and behold that is exactly what the Muslim League has been saying this week in tones so vigorous that even sentimentalists like Mr. Meghani must take note of them. And immediately after my mild protest had appeared in the "Prasthan Masik" there was the very significant incident at the Madras Legislature.

This morning, moreover, there is the careful analysis of the song and it's setting with a running idea of what the entire novel—viz., Bankun's "Anand Matha" is, by "R. B."

My own objections against its final adoption as a national song are more radical. The song as it is can only refer to Bengal; it can never apply to India as a whole. In the second place no poet in his senses has the right even as a flight of hyperbole to idealise our arid plains as "full of scented breezes from the sandal wood hill, cool and moist". In the third place the whole composition,—like the novel itself (from which it is taken) is much too mediaeval in tone and spirit.

The real hiatus in culture between the Hindu and the Muslim lies in the unfortunate fact that the Muslim has been uprooted from Arabian India: indeed he forgets he is (statistically 19|20ths of him) a convert, honestly believes he came from the Muslim lands as a conqueror with heroes like Mahmud and Babar. The very promising movement commencing with Ramanand and carried on by such a noble line as Kabir and Nanak down to Ramakrishna Paramahamsa had a good start and one of its main objects was none other than this:—re-at-one-ment of the masses whom rapine anarchy and political vicissitudes had cast up loose from their soil and their roots, with the soil and roots of the culture of ancient India. But history is a series of vicissitudes, or accidents, or ironies, or what you will! Sikhism starting with Nanak Shah, cast up Guru Govind Singh and Ranjit Singh!

Well, well, well! Try again and yet again some day surely we shall be through that patch of unlucky desert land which has swallowed up effort after effort, one empire in the wake of another, as if it were the legendary "Vinashana" of Kurukshetra where the stream of Saraswati or ancient Indian Culture fell down the depths and was sucked up. Still, why despair! Let us continue trying and some day, some time the sands of communalism will vanish and we can rush forward rowing a United nation to the ocean of freedom that Ratnakara of all human spirit desires and aspires to.—Yours etc.

B. K. THAKORE.

October 2.

Bail For Dharavi Accused

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The sixth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar has virtually rendered a bailable offence into a non-bailable one by demanding an excessive amount of cash deposit and surety from the Tannery workers of the Dharavi who were recently arrested by the Mahim Police under charge of rioting.

It is now well-known that as a sequel to the firing, and arrests by the Police of the tannery workers at Dharavi 26 persons were placed before Mr. Mankar, the Presidency Magistrate at Dadar Court for remand into custody. The application for bail made by Advocate A. S. R. Chari on behalf of the accused was opposed by Mr. Raje, the Inspector in charge of the Mahim Police Station. The Magistrate, however, ordered the accused to be released on bail and demanded for each and every person a cash deposit of Rs. 150 and a surety of Rs. 500. Most of the accused are tannery workers and none of them get more than Rs. 30 per month as his wages. All these workers hail from the Madras Presidency. In view of these facts, therefore, the above-mentioned order of the learned Magistrate for the release of the accused on bail is as good or as bad as refusal to grant bail. Section 498 in clear terms lays down that "the amount of bond shall be fixed with due regard of the circumstances of case and shall not be excessive." The object of demanding security is to ensure his presence in Court. It is impossible for anyone of these accused to find out a surety for Rs. 500 and to find out an amount of Rs. 150 to be deposited in Court. The order, therefore, is clearly against the spirit and the letter of the rule of law.—Yours, etc.

S. V. PARULEKAR.

Government Servants And Haripura Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The coming Congress session has to be held in the next February on the 15, 16 and 17 in Haripura (Bardoli).

The Gujarat workers have de-

(Continued on page 12 Col 4)

Dr. JIVRAJ'S VISIT TO TO WARDHA

No Connection With Ministers' Conference

Dr. Jivraj Mehta has addressed the following to the Associated Press of India:—

I find from this morning's press that your Wardha correspondent reports about my going to Wardha to interview Gandhiji "in connection with the Medical Ministers' Conference at Madras convened by the Hon. T. S. S. Rajan". Your correspondent seems to be thoroughly misinformed on this point. My visit to Wardha was entirely in connection with the recent state of Gandhiji's health which has been causing anxiety. In my talk with Gandhiji no reference at all was made to the proposed "Medical Ministers' conference. The present state of Gandhiji's health moreover demands that he should not be burdened with any new problem.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries will be held in New Delhi on November 14, the agenda for which is being prepared.

NIEMEYER AWARD AND PUNJAB

Viceroy On Prospects Of Payment

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

"A Viceroy can have no favourite amongst the provinces of this country. I am here to serve them all and in an equal degree to cherish, to the best of my opportunity, the welfare of every one of them said His Excellency the Viceroy, speaking to-night at a Dinner given by the Ministers of the Punjab

MARKETING METHODS.

His Excellency trusted that all concerned with agricultural produce, whether as producers or merchants, would support in every way the endeavour of Governments, Central and Provincial, to establish more orderly and efficient methods of marketing for primary produce.

NIEMEYER AWARD.

Referring to the disappointment that has been widely felt in the Punjab at the recommendations of Sir Otto Niemeyer, the Viceroy said:—

"I will say no more than that looking at this matter as I am bound to do, from an angle of India as a whole, and while I sincerely regret the disappointment, it is my firm belief that the award of Sir Otto was a just award. Sir Sikander has more than hinted that the Punjab prefers cash to kind words and if I may say so as a Scotsman. I share that sentiment. Nevertheless I am going to say to you that I think that it may easily happen that you will find that the distribution of income-tax under the Niemeyer Award may begin much earlier than you anticipate. As you know in the early years of Provincial Autonomy the amount of income-tax distributed to the provinces is regulated by the amount of surplus on Railway revenues and provided there is no reversal of the present improvement in Railway earnings, there is a fair prospect that your province may realise not an unsubstantial amount in this very year.

THE PROSPECTS.

But I would emphasise that for this year and for some years to come such realisation depends on the continuance of the budgetary position of Railways and for that reason I would strongly urge you to take no narrow provincial view of problems such as control of motor traffic and the like, which affect the fortune of Railways."

The Viceroy presented colours this morning to the 3/17th Dogra Regiment.—United Press.

UNGENEROUS TREATMENT

Punjab Premier's Grievance

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

"While the people are hungry and weary and thirsty' and require life's humble and abiding gifts(there are not wanting those that stir up strife even while they could do so much good. That is our anxiety to-day. But no effort is or will be spared to impress all with the gravity of the situation and the imperative necessity of establishing cordial communal relations" said Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier, proposing the toast of the Viceroy at the Dinner given by the Ministers to-night.

APPEAL TO VICEROY.

Sir Sikander referred to the Neiemeyer recommendations stating that in arrangements between the Central Government and the Provinces, the Punjab had received the most ungenerous treatment. He said that while kind words, sympathy and appreciation were welcome there were no satisfaction to the people hungering for education, better health, stronger economic life and appealed to the Viceroy, now that he had seen the province from near and felt closely its needs, that he should give a generous consideration to the Punjab's requirements.—United Press.

Bengal To Defend "Vande Mataram"

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25

The position regarding the controversy over "Vande Mataram" song has been clarified to considerable extent to-day as a result of discussion between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and some Bengal Congress leaders.

It is understood that Bengal Congressmen have been assured that the Congress Working Committee's agenda of business for the ensuing session does not contain any item relating to this issue as the Congress President does not consider it necessary to take notice, at this stage, of the recent agitation to scrap the "Vande Mataram" song, which has been started by a section of Muslims.

Accordingly the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee which met this evening under the presidency of Mr. Subhas Bose did not adopt any formal resolution on this question although it was made clear that in case it was raised at the meetings of the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C., their President should represent the overwhelming opposition of Bengal Congressmen against any attempt to scrap the song.—United Press.

MUSLIM LEAGUE IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Nawab Musharaf Hossain, Judicial Minister of Bengal, has promised a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Muslim League fund.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has appointed a Committee with Mr. Fazlul Huq and three other Ministers and several prominent non-official Muslims with the object of organising Provincial, District and primary Muslim Leagues according to the new constitution.—A. P.

"DUFFERIN" CADETS

Protest Against Changes In Prospectus: Need For Ensuring Employment

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

A meeting of the Governing Body of the Training Ship 'Dufferin" was held this evening at 5-30 on board the ship and continued for about three hours. There was a heavy agenda.

The Hon Sir Sultan Ahmed, Commerce Member, India Government, (Chairman) Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, Sir Mahomed Yakub, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. M. A. Master, Mr. Chandavarker and four other members attended the meeting.

RECONSIDER PROSPECTUS.

It is understood that the meeting protested against the changes made by the Government of India in the prospectus for the training of cadets recently introduced and unanimously resolved to request the Government to reconsider the same.

The meeting endorsed the views expressed by the Sub-Committee presided over by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas regarding the employment of ex-cadets, but did not share the views of the Government of India in this regard.

It was pointed out that the number of unemployed ex-cadets were not only two or three as the Government of India had tried to make out in a recent communique, but were much larger.

NEED OF LEGISLATION.

The Governing Body were anxious to see that the cadets turned out by the Training Ship be absorbed by the existing shipping companies without difficulty. It was suggested at the meeting that if necessary, such employment of the cadets should be ensured by effective legislation by the Government of India, which could alone, in the Body's opinion, accelerate the development of Indian mercantile marine in the near future.—United Press.

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"My Faith In Non-Violence Is Voluntary"

MR. GOGATE, ASSAILANT OF SIR E. HOTSON, REPLIES TO CRITICS

Mr. Vasudev Balwant Gogate, the Fergusson College student who had been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for a murderous attack on Sir E. Hotson, Acting Governor of Bombay, in 1931, and who was pardoned and released by the Congress Cabinet of Bombay, soon after it assumed office, sent the following rejoinder dated 30th September, 1937, to the "Trikal," of Poona which had criticised him suggesting that his confession of loss of faith in violence was prompted by the Congress Minister's offer to release him and not out of any sincere belief in non-violence. Mr. Gogate's letter is in Marathi, of which the following is a translation.

I have carefully read the article "Silken Fringes to the Gandhi Cap," in "Trikal." I am myself a thorough Maharashtrian and I have the greatest respect for, and take the greatest pride in my mother country. I have a similar respect and pride for the Pugree of Poona, which is the centre of Maharashtra; but I am deeply grieved to observe the present exploits of the same Pugree. A time was, when the Pugree was a source of delight and inspiration to the world, by spreading throughout its length and breadth, the fragrance of the head (intellect) which it adorned like a flower. But the same pugree now stinks with the odour of perspiration. What can be a greater misfortune for Maharashtra?

AN UNWORTHY SUGGESTION.

I do not know what to say about those, who while criticising Mahatmaji and the Hon. Mr. Munshi, unashamedly impute dishonesty to the revolutionists in Andamans. The writer wants to say that Congress Government extracted the admission of non-violence from these great patriots by unfair means and by tempting them with the hope of release. To say that the revolutionists, who fought with the mighty British Government without caring even for their lives, would make such a confession to the Congress Cabinet elected by the people out of the hope of release, or to say that we should not blame them if they make an outward show of confession, is, in a way, to grade them as cowardly and dishonest. Does the writer think that he would be able to throw dust in their eyes by caressing them with such alluring principles as "nothing is unfair in war and love?"

The writer quotes Shivaji as an illustration; but anyone who has but slightly studied history, will easily understand that to justify this dishonesty of to-day's revolutionaries by quoting Shivaji as an illustration is to mis-apply history. If there has been, or there is any effect of the deeds of the revolutionaries, it is only in a moral sense.

LOST FAIATH IN VIOLENCE.

The revolutionists themselves never entertained the foolish idea, that by force alone they would be able to defeat the English; and if some few men ever entertained such an idea, they now know it to be a mistake, and they are openly acknowledging it. How can the guerilla tactics of Shivaji be applied to a case where a moral effect only is to be achieved? The declaration by the revolutionists, that they have lost faith in violence, and that they now firmly believe in non-violence, is completely honest, and is made without any expectation; and such a declaration is praiseworthy if this is really the case. If they have done so in pursuance of guerilla tactics, it must be called improper. Again, does the writer believe that such tactics would deceive the British Government, who have earned a reputation for shrewdness throughout the world? There has been a real transformation in the beliefs of the revolutionists, and hence, it is just to release them unconditionally.

The writer propounds that the movement for Freedom can thrive on self-respect only, and can be sustained by self-respect only; and at the same time, he justifies, disregarding self-respect, the outward show of the admission of the change of beliefs. This makes clear that the writer had not the courage to say that the revolutionists did wrong to make such an admission. In reality, the admission of the revolutionists is not of that nature at all.

MR. MUNSHI UNJUSTLY BLAMED.

Speaking personally about myself, I have to say that either the writer does not know the true state of affairs, or that, even when he knows it, he is perverting the truth from some ulterior motive. The Hon. Mr. Munshi saw me in the Belgaum jail without stealth or secrecy. Dr. DeSouza, the Jail Superintendent, and Mr. Dracup, the Collector of Belgaum, were present at the time of our conversation. Mr. Munshi never forced on me the condition that he would try for my release only if I made an admission of non-violence. The very first point that I placed before him was that if I had been given the concessions given to ordinary criminals, I would have had the right to be released; for the prisoners, whose conduct was as satisfactory as mine, received two years, remission in eight years. These concessions had not been granted to me even though my conduct was satisfactory. This had been an injustice to me, and should be removed. Mr. Munshi agreed about this point.

Then, among many other things which we discussed, I told him that I fully believed in the cult of non-violence I had clearly written in a letter to him, "I write this letter to you not because you are a Minister, and as such have power to release me; but because, I consider you as my best friend and adviser. It is not at all difficult for me to pass one year more, when I have already passed six years in "C" class prison life." After such clear statement, to say that Mr. Munshi released me only after extracting from me an admission, is deliberate perversion of truth.

VOLUNTARY CONFESSION TO MAHATMAJI.

Secondly, after my release, I voluntarily wrote a letter to Mahatmaji, of which, I have to-day received the reply. I wrote to Mahatmaji in that letter, that I now firmly believed in the principle of non-violence. At that time at least, Mr. Munshi was not with me, and I had not to secure a release out of such admission.

Thirdly, this my belief in non-violence is not a recent creation. Even in 1933 when Mahatmaji was in Yerwada Jail, I had informed him, through a friend, of my faith in the principle of non-violence. At that time I was on a hunger strike for three days in sympathy with Mahatmaji whereby I lost 25 days' jail remission.

All these things make clear that the Hon. Mr. Munshi imposed no condition on me. I voluntarily expressed my faith in non-violence. Now, it is possible that somebody may ask why this voluntary admission did not come out sooner. The only answer to this is that I had no earlier opportunity to lay my opinions before the public.

SIR E. HOTSON'S PARDON.

In the opinion of the writer, it is a significant fact that the Hon. Mr. Munshi, and Sir Ernest Hotson were on deeply intimate terms. My intimacy with certain Jail Superintendents is equally deep. These facts are indeed significant, but what do they signify? That two persons can be friendly with each other even while standing on opposite platforms; for their antagonism is not personal, but a creation of a particular state of affairs.

Personally, I have no animosity against Sir E. Hotson, and if by any chance I may happen to meet him, I shall shake hands with him as a friend.

It is very deplorable that in the place of the principle, of old Pugree, of befriending and appraising any one who honestly strives for the good of India, whether he is Gujarati, or Maharashtrian, Hindu or Muslim, Indian or English, the principle of criticizing a fellow brother simply because he is not a Maharashtrian, should take hold. I hope that the Maharashtra public will ignore this narrow doctrine, and accept the principle of the old Pugree.

NO RHEUMATIC PAIN NEED CALL FOR HELP IN VAIN

It is now generally agreed that rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuritis and kindred complaints originate in a toxic condition in some part of the body. It may be abscessed teeth, infected tonsils, or an accumulation of poisonous matter in the intestines. Whatever the cause the regular use of Andrews Liver Salt will assist materially in cleansing the poison out of the system. If the trouble is in the intestines, Andrews will definitely remove it and clear up the complaint.

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The safe, gentle action of Andrews renders it suitable even for children and invalids. Its pleasant effervescence makes it really enjoyable to take. The fact that it has the largest sale of any effervescing salt in the world is proof of wholehearted support gained in nearly 50 years of doing a public health service. You should take Andrews regularly. Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores.

Recognise Italian Sovereignty First

Question Of Egyptian Patriarch In Abyssinia

CAIRO YOUNG MUSLIMS' PLAN TO SUPPORT PALESTINE ARABS

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

The Italian Government had sent a memorandum to its Embassy in Cairo to forward the same to the proper quarters for suitable action in connection with the relation between the Egyptian and Abyssinian Churches. The memo stated that before the new Egyptian Patriarch in Abyssinia is recognised, the Egyptian Church (which always appoints its Patriarch to Abyssinia) should first of all acknowledge Italian sovereignty over Abyssinia. Otherwise, the Italian Government would take prompt action to separate the Abyssinian Church from the Egyptian Church.

The Italian Embassy in Cairo handed over the memorandum to the Egyptian (Coptic) Church's High Priest. He has forwarded the same to the Egyptian Foreign Minister, with the request that he should decide what action should be taken in the matter.

TO HELP PALESTINE ARABS

Dr. Abdur Hamid Sayyeed, President of the Young Men's Muslim Association, Cairo, declares in the course of a statement, that three Committees have been formed in connection with the Palestine question: (1) Political, under the presidency of Abdul Aziz Kaasab, ex-Chairman of the Iraqian Parliament; (2) Economic and financial Committee, presided over by Umer Baig Davook, an important nobleman of Beirut, and (3) Propaganda Committee, under the presidency of Fakhri Bey Baroodi of Damascus. Dr. Abdur Hamid Sayyeed, himself, is the General Chairman of all the Committees

Dr. Abdur Hamid regretted that the Arab Conference (which was held recently at Bludon City in Syria) was called at a short notice and invitations had not been sent to all the prominent Muslim notables throughout the world, and especially those of India. Due to insufficiency of notice also, many prominent people were unable to attend the Conference. However, he announced that a still bigger and more representative conference was being called shortly, when invitations will be sent to countries other than Arabian, and when it is expected that representatives of all those sympathising with the cause of the Arabs of Palestine will be present.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(By Zandhyala)

Never perhaps in the past few years after the 1929 crash the memory of which is still green in the minds of many, did the Wall Street witness such a serious and heavy slump as the present one. The avalanche of heavy selling pressure that gathered momentum during the past few weeks finally shattered the market to pieces Prices have toppled to undreamt of levels, as yelling brokers milled around the trading posts executing orders in turmoil and confusion. The losses are staggering and the operators are bewildered. The merciless guillotine of marginal selling massacred many of the innocent.

Alround Decline In Wall-Street

All the sound industrials without an exception were mercilessly hammered to unimaginable levels. U. S. Steel, the leader of the market, was under fire. It declined precipitously to a rediculous level of dol. 50, from the high level of dol. 120 touched three months ago, and dol. 70, a week ago. There was a decline of more than 50 per cent in the capital values of most of the sound industrial equities during the past few months. Not only the industrials but also the semi-gilt edged scrips like well-known Bank and Insurance shares were offered freely at rock bottom levels. Sun Life declined by more than dol. 150 to dol. 360 within a short duration of less than a week. It is somewhat strange to see the quotations at such low levels, giving yield of 10 to 15 per cent.

Causes For Slump

What is wrong with Wall Street? What is the cause for the panicky selling? These are the questions that baffle many in the realm of international finance at the present moment.

The apprehensions of a serious decline in business and industrial activity in the country, fears of increase of taxation in the next budget, the insistance of President Roosevelt on his social legislation programme which may result in increased wages and casts and finally political fears that Washington may be drawn into an international political tangle, are some of the major factors that contributed for the catastrophic fall in the New York Stock Exchange. The indications of a slump, by the Dove-Jones' index created havoc of no small degree.

Nothing But Fears

No change is indicated in any of the industrial policies of the country so far. The third quarter earnings of most of the companies are fairly satisfactory and there is no likelihood of diminution in them in the coming months. The President announced his intention the other day, that he would balance the budget without resorting to any fresh taxation. It is also believed that he would consider no proposal for a tax on foreign investments in the U. S. A. and capital gains. The convening of the special session of the U.S. Congress in November would help to check the fall in commodity prices, and thus help the growth of industrial prosperity.

As for the political fears, the emphatic utterances of President Roosevelt that he would strain every nerve of his brain to devise means of restoring peace all over the world, the significant conciliatory attitude presented both by Italy and Germany at the non-intervention committee, and the possibilities of a successful termination of the Nine-Power Conference, hold out the hope that the world is not running again into the realm of the jungle law.

Therefore, it was nothing but fears, that brought about a crisis in Wall Street. It was only a conspiracy of the circumstances. The madness in the Wall Street will not take a very long time to be cured. The timely support offered by a large number of prominent investment trusts stemmed the fall, and it will not be a long time when the market rebounds again in the upward direction.

The ramifications of the collapse in Wall Street, naturally spread to other leading markets in the world. In London all commodity and base metal markets suffered a heavy fall, but recovered a little towards the close. The home markets which remained utterly indifferent to the advices from the overseas markets during the past few months, have at last yielded to the pressure of heavy liquidation induced by the panicky conditions prevailing in foreign markets. Steels as well as textiles were subjected, to heavy selling pressure, though they resisted well as all lower levels. Fortunately, the Calcutta Stock Exchange being closed for the Puja holidays, escaped the experience of a sympathetic fall. An upward swing in the market trend will continue for some time to come, as no material factors are present to disturb their course. Even the ardent worshippers of Trade Cycles believe in the continuance of the industrial prosperity till 1940. And hence there is no cause to be swayed by fearful pessimism and believe in the imminence of another economic crisis. The present slump is only artificial, and an adjustment to the natural condition will not be delayed for a long time to come.

STRUGGLE WITH BR. IMPERIALISM INEVITABLE

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD (By Mail).

A public meeting was held under the auspices of Youth League presided over by Mr. Navalkishore Parikh, a member of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, when addressing the meeting Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas advised the audience to be ever vigilant for the enforcement of their demands and for the mobilization of public opinion. Ministries may come and go, but the public consciousness must be preserved in order to capture the political power from foreigners

The ministries were there to utilize to the fullest extent their power to prepare the country for the coming inevitable mass struggle and every action of theirs should be judged only from this standpoint. While there is no harm in prosecuting Constructive Programme and formulating policies, we must not forget that the struggle is inevitable on the issues of Federation and King's Coronation. If Federation is to be resisted our Ministers will have to create deadlocks.

'VARSITY FOR KASHMIR

Students' Conference Demands

JAMMU, (By Mail.)

The All-Kashmir Students' Conference, at its 2nd annual meeting held under the presidentship of Dr. K. M. Ashraf of the All-India Congress Committee, at Srinagar, passed resolutions condemning the action of the Punjab Government in arresting the office-bearers of the Punjab Students' Union and sympathising with the Chinese in their fight against Japanese Imperialism.

By another resolution, the Conference demanded the establishment of a University for Kashmir State and grant of special scholarships to those communities who were backward in education. It was also suggested that arrangements should be made for teaching Political Science and for giving Military training to students.

While condemning the police lathi charge on students at the Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, the Conference passed a resolution appreciating the statesmanlike policy of the Prime Minister, Dewan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, for appointing a commission to enquire into the matter.—United Press.

"First Fruit Of Mr. Jinnah's Address"

BATALA, (By Mail.)

With reference to the alleged throwing of a bomb at a Congress procession at Bijnor resulting in injuries to Ghazi Hamidul Ansari, ex-editor of the "Medina" and Ahrar and red-shirt volunteers from Peshawar Maulana Habibur Rahman, President, Majlis-i-Ahrar, who reached Batala to-day in connection with the All-India Ahrar Conference said, he was pained to hear the news.

"This bomb' he continued, "is the first fruit of Mr Jinnah's presidential address at Lucknow in which he foreshadowed dark days of riots, communal frenzy and the like in the country."

The Maulana went on to say that that U. P Government ought to deal with the situation with a strong hand and should show no weakness for, weakness in such matters would make the situation worse.—United Press.

Swadeshi Exhibition At Benares

BENARES, Oct. 24.

A Swadeshi Exhibition of Indian products will be held at Benares from December 20, 1937 to January 5, 1938.

The Benares Congress Committee has formed a sub-committee to organize the Exhibition. Acharya Narendra Dev, the President of the Provincial Congress Committee, has been elected President of the Exhibition Committee. Efforts are being made to organize the exhibition on a grand scale. An exhibition of Khaddar and other Indian products and an arts and crafts section will also be arranged.—A. P.

Regulation Of Money-Lending In Behar

PATNA, Oct. 23.

The "United Press' understands that the Behar Premier proposes to introduce in the next session of the Behar Assembly commencing on November 22, a bill to regulate the money-lending transactions in Behar and afford relief to debtors

The bill aims at putting an end to the abuses that have crept into money-lending business and preventing the exaction of usurious interest from debtors.

It prohibits compound interest and provides for licensing money-lenders and the establishment of a Debt Conciliation Board for an amicable settlement of debts between debtors and creditors.—United Press.

C. R. Passes Restless Night

MADRAS. Oct. 25.

Enquiries regarding the health of Mr Rajagopalachariar this morning show that he spent a restless night. The temperature was normal in the morning and the cough less. His condition is better.—A. P.

The Hon. Mr. B. Gopala Reddy Minister for Local Administration in Madras, during his tour in Chettinad unveiled a portrait of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at the Vivekananda Association's Hall in Karaikudi.

CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER WARDHA DECISIONS

Proposal To Abolish High School Scholarship Examination

NAGPUR, Oct. 25.

The decisions of the Wardha Educational Conference will be considered at a conference which the Education Minister, Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, has convened for November 6.

Five officers of the Education Department and the Director of Public Instruction will meet together under the chairmanship of the Minister in his room at the Secretariat. The questions to be discussed will be the scheme of compulsory primary education, Minister Shukla's Vidya Mandir scheme, modification of primary school syllabus and revision of curriculum. The conference will also consider the advisability of the abolition of the high school scholarship examination.

It is learnt that the Education Department is at present spending thirty thousand rupees annually on this and the expenditure is considered unnecessary. The Minister therefore proposes to effect a saving by abolishing this examination. Another subject that the Conference will tackle is the imperative need for imparting physical instruction in schools throughout the province.

The Associated Press understands that the Education Ministers, who attended the Wardha Education Conference will meet at Bombay early in December to consider the report of the Committee constituted by the Wardha Conference to frame a primary education syllabus on lines of Wardha Conference resolutions.

It will be recalled that this committee had been asked to submit its report to Mahatma Gandhi within a month and the Bombay meeting will be held soon after this report is available.—A. P. I.

RAN AWAY WITH ROOM-MATE'S MONEY?

Bhadloo Ahmed, who is alleged to have decamped with his room-mate's money amounting to Rs. 60, was put up by the Nagpada Police at Mazagaon.

He was arrested in his native place in Gonda District and brought to Bombay.

Poona Municipal Chairman Removes School Children's Grievance

The Chairman of the Poona City Municipal School Board requested Mr. Shankarrao Nanasaheb Karpe, President of the Municipality to issue orders to continue water taps to run upto 2-30 p.m. instead of 1 p.m. as at present in order to remove the legitimate grievance caused to school-children numbering about thirty thousand or so. The President was pleased to comply with the request. The guardians of school-children feel much relieved and are grateful to Mr. Karpe, the President.

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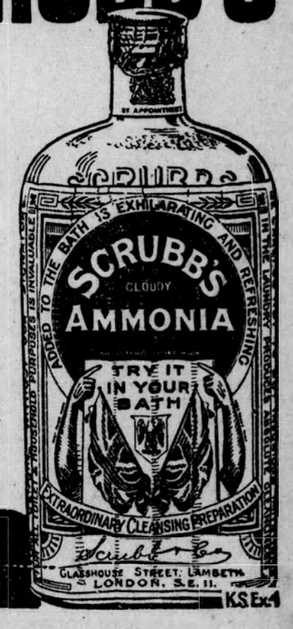

LOOK FOR THE SIGNATURE

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Fields and Factories

French Workers' Demands

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO T. U. C. MEMORANDUM

The meeting of the National Council of the French National Trade Union Centre (CGT), held in Paris on the 4th August, dealt in detail with the application and observance of the social legislation promulgated in 1936 and 1937. In a memorandum presented to the Government, the CGT set forth its demands regarding employment exchanges, the introduction, observance and generalisation of collective agreements, the right of "the most representative organisation" in negotiations with the employers, respect for the shop stewards provided for by statute, generalisation of holidays with pay and the extension of arbitration.

The memorandum clearly expressed that the CGT was prepared to accept responsibility in all fields, but that, in return, it demanded a minimum of guarantees for the right to work, decent working conditions and protection from the arbitrary will of the employers, who shirk responsibility in the decisive moment or do not honour their signatures, if they do not dare—as in the struggles in 1936—to refuse their collaboration completely.

EMPLOYERS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

The Government has now replied to the statement of the CGT. It is first of all noted that the CGT's memorandum is "expressed in measured terms and aims, at one and the same time, at defending the rights of the workers and serving the interests of the community. The CGT, it is further pointed out, takes the same point of view as that which the Government adopts and which every good citizen must take also, holding that all sound policy depends on "increased production and respect for the law." "The CGT has fully realised", the statement continues, "that the workers, whatever may be the order of society within the State, cannot obtain any real and lasting improvement of their standard of living without extensive production, which creates general welfare and new possibilities of employment." This aim was being served, inter alia, by the enquiry into national production instituted by the Government at the suggestion of the CGT.

The statement lays down equally clearly the responsibilities of the employers. "It would be fantastic," it is pointed out, "to demand from the workers higher output and increased attention to their work without a just organisation of labour, which secures for them a wage properly adjusted to living conditions and protects the workers from insecurity and arbitrary measures."

NO THREAT TO SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

The Government expressed its complete understanding for the CGT's demand that the employers shall formally condemn all action which treacherously threatens social legislation and freedom of association, and is convinced "that the CGT for its part is firmly resolved to reject all forms of violence and illegal action, and to declare, together with the authorities, that it is the duty of everyone, workers and employers, faithfully to observe agreements, arbitration procedure and the laws. Only such a conception of the normal relations between the two elements of production can correspond to the public interest in a free and orderly democracy."

To arrive at such a state of affairs, the law is not however enough: there must be constant goodwill on both sides. The Government is therefore in favour of a new general agreement which, like the Matignon Agreement of June, 1936, shall represent the "voluntary agreed charter of French Labour."

To this end, the Government has already approached the central organisation of the French employers and has offered itself as an intermediary in any conversations between the two sides. Bearing in mind this willingness of the Government, it must not be forgotten that, when the arbiment, to turn the scale; or is unity to be proceeded with on that basis on which it was originally sealed? —(all the more as there are no divergencies of opinion on day-to-day action and immediate aims)? In principle, there are two possible opinions on this question. In practice, however, in the interests of unity, those opinions will be approved which say that it is not figures alone which must turn the scale. If two persons found a family, and a third person is taken into the family, the marriage contract must not thereby be put in question. If this is done, the gravest danger exists of the whole marriage being put in question.

UNANIMOUS DECISION.

When, on August 4, the National Confederal Committee of the CGT had to deal with this whole complex of questions, it naturally could not go into all the details. It had to determine which principle had to be the deciding factor, and it did this with refreshing clarity and unanimity. The Executive was empowered, in the name of the CGT, to approach the political parties on behalf of the CGT, "so that the 'independent of the Movement' remains fully safeguarded." At any time, when (in any organisation) a situation arises "which might endanger the unity of the Movement, the officers are under an obligation to bring this situation to the knowledge of the CGT. Executive, who for their part are under an obligation to speak to the comrades concerned before a final decision is taken," finally the creation of an official weekly organ is contemplated, which is to incorporate the two present periodicals—"Vie Ouvriere" (Communist) and "Syndicates" (free Trade Union). Belin, editor of "Syndicats," declared, as far as he was concerned, that he was "ready to give up publication of the periodical if the development and maintenance of unity demanded it." Comrade Frachon does not believe that the two organs will be ready to cease publication. Everything now depends upon the resolution being applied in the meaning and spirit in which it was adopted. Writing on this spirit in "Peuple" on August 3, Comrade Racamond says: "Safeguarding their rights and in a good spirit of comradeship, as is fitting in such discussion, the delegates of the "Cartel" and the Unions' delegates to the National Confederal Committee took decisions which apply to all grades of the Trade Union Movement. These decisions, the operation of which is entrusted to the Executive and the Administrative Commission, will be respected by everybody,' since those who might attempt to circumvent them would appear as —presumably unconscious—promoters of the spiteful campaign against the CGT and its organisations." For his part, Jouhaux says in an article entitled "Strengthened Unity, Will for Legal Action," "The National Confederal Committee has done meritorious work in defining without any ambiguity the CGT attitude in the sphere of social problems, and in declaring with no less resolution that the Trade Union Movement must be independent of the political parties"..."We are what we have always been—the proper representatives of the organised workers. We are ready for all necessary collaboration, and have fraternal relations with the political parties in the Popular Front; but we guard jealously and resolutely our complete independence!"

(Continued from Col. 3)

frequent changes in the regulations and obstacles placed in its way, the standard of living in every country tends to be impaired. Finally, and in some ways most important of all, until long-term capital can once again move to countries lacking the necessary equipment, the great improvement in living standards that may thereby be brought about is inevitably held back.

"In all of these main fields—the technique of monetary and financial adjustment, the co-ordination of State intervention, and international economic co-operation—the means employed are principally economic, but the results that may be attained are of the utmost social importance. The year 1936 is noteworthy in that it has seen some progress in each of these spheres; but in each case, too, what has so far been accomplished is no more than a beginning. So long as the threat of war and the possibility of recurrent depression darken the horizon, the outlook for social progress remains obscure."

SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF RECOVERY

Economic Planning And Monetary Agreement

Reviewing the "Social Implications of Recovery", the 1936-37 edition of the International Labour Office Year Book, which has just been published here, concludes that social well-being probably reached a higher level in 1936 than in any of the five preceding years.

Although admitting that "no all-inclusive social index can be cited", the Year Book explains:

"That recovery in various countries has been found to coincide with a change from a policy of active or passive deflation to a policy of monetary management and the application of some form of expansionist technique is one of the most suggestive social-economic developments of recent times. It is a fact of vital interest both to employers and to workers. It has shown the employer that the State and the banking system together can take measures to increase, decrease or maintain the total volume of effective demand; and that when goods in general throughout the world cannot find markets at remunerative prices, the situation is not entirely one beyond human control. It has shown the worker that the total volume of employment depends to a great extent on the monetary and financial policy followed.

LESSON OF PAST TEN YEARS

"This does not mean that the difficulties of particular industries and of particular areas can invariably be dealt with by monetary measures. Nor does it mean that every country is master of its own economic destiny. But the lessons of the period 1929-1936 give good reason to believe that suitable monetary and financial management in the various countries, provided it is internationally co-ordinated, can help to prevent depressions of the depth, severity, and duration of that through which the world has just passed.

"The development of monetary and financial technique, however, is but one aspect of a still larger movement, viz., the progressively increasing part taken by the State in the conduct of economic affairs. Economic "planning", as it is sometimes called, beginning as a measure of resistance against the disasters brought on by the depression, is developing slowly into a more positive form of action, aiming at something more than the mere salvaging of hopeless situations. So far, however, in the great majority of countries no adequate measures have been taken to set up the machinery necessary to co-ordinate the various measures of State intervention so as to enable them to yield an optimum of social advantage. From this point of view there is little true "planning", and such as there is has been directed largely towards non-social objectives. Furthermore, a great deal of the action contributing to the present recovery must be classed as definitely uneconomic. Production is being promoted which, from an economic point of view, does not pay; and to a large extent it is the employers and workers who must perforce foot the bill.

HOPEFUL STATEMENT

"Finally, among the economic developments of the year under review having a special social significance, the Anglo-French-American monetary Agreement of September 1936 is at once the most hopeful and the most capable of extension. As already indicated, the actual achievements so far recorded are not great. What is important is that some action in the international sphere has at last been found possible. International economic co-operation touches on the problem of social welfare at three main points.

"Until some international monetary agreement has been reached, laying down the broad principles on which the major countries propose in future to base their policy, no country can rely upon effective demand from abroad being maintained, however expertly it succeeds in adjusting the demand coming from its own people; and so long as this situation endures, employment rests upon an unstable foundation. Until trade between countries can proceed more freely and with less

(Continued in Col 2)

Government Servants And Haripura Congress

(Continued From Page 10)

termined to make the session so interesting and successful that it may be considered as their unequalled triumph as necessarily it is bound to be so, looking to their enthusiasm.

Then, naturally people would be flocking to the place from all nook and corners of the country; but what would be the fate of the Government servants and grown-up students desiring to take interest. Very few of them will, perhaps, try to take advantage getting leave from their superiors on some or other grounds. But that is not enough.

This session would create a great interest in the mind of both public and public servants and inspire them to run up to the place; so it is not out of the duties of the Congress Ministry to deliberate over the matter and arrange to free the public servants and above said students on the session days, observing the same as "Public Holidays" and if necessary making them clearly understand that they can attend if they like,—whereby they would be much grateful. Besides, to the teachers, it would be a sort of training on this occasion to give their students an idea of the 'National Congress' actual working in their sessions, and it is most opportune to give the Government servants full scope to mix with the public in the most primary work of the National Government.

Again, the circulars issued by the different departments, till now in force, prohibiting the persons concerned to attend any such "Political meetings" be cancelled.

—Yours etc.

S. A. SHAH
President, T. L. Bd.
Jambusar.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

plumped for Federation deny the justness of our demand? The Fedefation affects the provinces intimately and they are entitled to say that they will only federate with self-governing States. And these provinces, seven out of the eleven, are under the Congerss administration; and, therefore, the Indian National Congress has everyright to assist us in our endexours and the Government of Mysore ought to welcome such assistance.

"Instead of doing so the administration in Mysore is holding to its ancient moorings. The Dewan is unwilling to change the venerable old edifice of autocracy.

JUST DEMAND

"The demand is so just and righteous that no reasonable administration could or should oppose it. We demand to control the administration in our country even as other people in other countries are controlling. Even in the adjoining provinces, autonomy prevails to a large extent. How can the people in the State particularly with so many grievances against the administration—remain unaffected by the change in our immediate surroundings. The idea of larger association of the people in the administration is no longer satisfying. Those days are gone. We want complete and immediate control of the administration not a non-official Councillor here nor an elected president there. If in the British Indian Provinces, governed yet by the mighty "Pax Brittanica", resolutions of complete independence and of the calling of a Constituent Assembly could be passed and implemented. I fail to understand the attitude of an administration which seeks to put into jail people who ask for no more than the establishment of Responsible Government in the State under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja."

Our Bangalore Letter

Mysore, Not A Model State

Nariman's Plain Speaking At Bangalore

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

Unprecedented crowds assembled this evening at Banappa's Park, Bangalore City, when Sjt. K. F. Nariman, ex-Mayor of Bombay, addressed the Bangalore public at the meeting arranged under the auspices of the Mysore Congress Board and presided over by Mr. K. Changalraya Reddy, the President of the Board. The speech of Mr. Nariman was a stirring one throughout and at a rough estimate twelve thousand people heard him. In the course of his speech he stated, "Wherever there has been a conflict between the monarchy and the people, the people have always won". Mr. Nariman congratulated the crowd on its enthusiasm and said that it reminded him of the glorious days of non-co-operation when he had addressed gatherings consisting of 50 to 100 thousand on the Chowpatty Sands in Bombay.

ARTIFICIAL DIVISION

Mr. Nariman characterised the division of India into British India and Indian States as purely artificial. "India is one and indivisible whole. It cannot be divided into watertight compartments. The princes, irrespective of their creed or caste, have utilised this division introduced by British Imperialism to perpetuate slavery of their own people in their States. They have established a Princes' Chamber and thereby want to influence British India. Likewise the people of the States should forget all their differences and merge into one to protect their rights and privileges.

INHERENT RIGHT

It is the inherent right of the people to determine their own destiny. This right has been recognised all over the world and it is only in India, the greatest Nation of the world that this right has been denied to the public. "If we want to obtain this right early we must awaken the political sense in the masses". So said Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi knew that unless the message of independence was broadcast into the villages, real fight for independence is not possible.

AWAKENING AMONG MASSES

Mr. Nariman then dealt at length on the history of Congress. "The Congress was at first only a body which spent its time in passing resolutions. The resolution that the Congress passed 52 years ago about the need of the separation of judicial from the executive is not as yet given effect to!"

Formerly the villagers knew nothing of freedom. But lately there has been a remarkable awakening among them. During the recent elections 90 per cent. of the village population after marching 10 to 15 miles voted solidly for Congress candidates, while in cities and towns not even 35 per cent. of the intelligentsia exercised their votes. Now that the Congress message has reached villagers, Swaraj is at the very doors.

DEWAN'S SPEECH

Mr. Nariman then dealt at length with the situation in Mysore. He criticised the Dewan's speech at the Representative Assembly. Mr. Nariman remarked, The Dewan's address is a wonderful address. He wants us to believe that Mysore is the only State where there is real responsible Government. He repudiated the claims of Mysore to be called a Model State and said, "Whether a State is big or small, if in that State people have political freedom, and if they are happy and contented it is the Model State". He commended the spirit of sincere loyalty that the people of Mysore possess for their sovereign and warned the Government that if they do not concede the people's demands now, Constitutional agitation may fail, the situation may go out of control and grave consequences would follow.

"UNITE AND ORGANISE"

In the end he advised the people of Mysore to unite, organize and carry on the ceaseless agitation for responsible government under the aegis of H. H. the Maharaja and be prepared to sacrifice and suffer for the cause. He congratulated the public men that have been arrested in this agitation on their brave stand."

THE OTHER SIDE

On questioned by the audience, regarding his interview with the Dewan, Mr. Nariman said, "I gave the Dewan my views. I was astonished to see him quoting Congress men who had given a favourable opinion. I told him that they had seen only one side of the picture and that I had seen the other side as well". (Loud and prolonged applause).

With a few remarks by the President the meeting terminated.

'is denied in the matter. The legislative Council is over—ridden by the official and nominated blocks and not a single demand of the elected representatives of the people has any chance of being or rmspected.

Where then is there freedom for the people? The Press and the platform and even the statutory houses of legislature are denied to the people for expression of their grievances and the formulation of their demands

UNTENABLE ATTITUDE.

"Not merely are people thus repressed and not merely are they held up to ridicule by contrasting their complaints with encomiums of people and newspapers from outside, but even the great National institution in the country is insulted and threatened if it should assist us in our endeavour to establish responsible Government in the State. In the name of Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian National Congress is warned not to interfere with our politice. The administration is so determined in its attitude that it even threatens to break up the All-India Unity. It is a strange and untenable attitude. Mahatma Gandhi is a party to the resolution of the Indian National Congress extending its fullest sympathy to the citizens of Indian States in their aspiration for responsible Government; and he will not tolerate in silence and look on with indifference such unjust acts of repression in the State.

WANTED REAL FEDERATION.

"We plead for a true Federation —not the one envisaged under the Government of India Act 1935. And there can be no true Federation of autonomous provinces and autocratic States. How can the administration which has always

(Continued in Col. 4.)

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Separate Organisation Of Kisans

MR. YAGNIK ADDRESSES SURAT STUDENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SURAT: October 22.

Interruptions and volleys of questions faced Mr. Indulal Yagnik, when he delivered his speech yesterday evening at a crowded meeting held under the auspices of the Surat Students' Union, the Secretary, Mr. Panawala presiding.

Regarding the Ministers themselves, continued Mr. Yagnik, he heartily supported the line adopted by Sane Guruji the reputed staunch Congresss leader of Khandesh at the Dhulia Labour Conference.

Firstly, he congratulated the Ministers for what they had done secondly he expressed keen dissatisfaction with the delay in giving prompt relief where it was urgently needed and thirdly he requested them to grant relief in consonance with the Congress election pledges and Congress resolutions. But such criticism, as Guruji added, could not by any stretch of imagination be deemed to amount to condemnation of the Congress organisation which was firmly established in the land.

When Mr. Yagnik was dealing with the Madras policy on moratorium a member of the audience asked him if moratorium had been actually declared in Madras The speaker promptly replied that Mr. Rajagopalachari had postponed consideration of the bill that had already been published for a few weeks, due to some technical considerations, but he had at the same time administered a stern warning to all money-lenders not to harass the debtors in the meanwhile.

He also added that the U. P. Assembly had already passed a moratorium bill which will become law within the next few weeks.

Questioned regarding the programme of the Kisan Sabha Mr Yagnik emphasised the fact that the Kisan Sabha was an independent organisation of the tillers of the soil while the National Congress being primarily an anti-Imperialist organisation, rightly included all class—landlords, Sahukars, Capitalists, workers, peasants etc. within its field.

No wonder then that the Kisan Sabha insisted on forward demands like the total abolition of Jandlordism and the complete cancellation of debts, while the Congress, though deeply sympathetic to the peasants desired to coordinate their demands with those of the superior classes.

4 Anna Member

Asked if he was a Congressman, Mr. Yagnik stated that he was a four-anna member of the "A" Ward Congress Committee in Bombay for the last two years since he returned from England.

He further reminded the younger generation that he had co-operated with other stalwarts in laying the foundations of the Congress in Gujarat in 1920 and after and he hotly repudiated the charge that was often secretly levelled against him of attempting to destroy the Congress in his province.

If he strove to-day to organise separate Kisan Sabhas in the country, let it be remembered that the Congress itself had at Karachi and again at Faizpur demanded recognition of Kisan Sabhas, and any Congressman opposing the formation and activities of Kisan Sabhas as such would be rightly deemed disloyal to the great organisation.

After the lecturer answered many other questions a hearty vote of thanks was enthusiastically adopted by the meeting with accalamations.

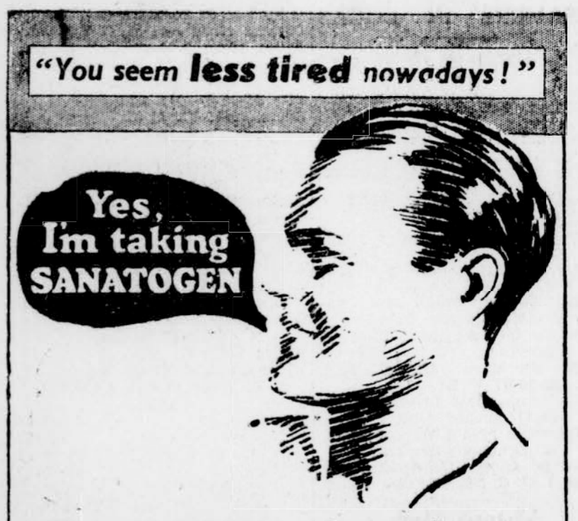
TEZPUR POLITICALS GIVE UP FASTING

CALCUTTA. Oct. 25.

According to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Mr Arunkumar Chanda, M.L.A., after prolonged discussion with the Minister-in-Charge of Jails and the Chief Secretary of the Assam Government has wired the following to political prisoners, who are on hungerstrike in Tezpur Jail.

"I implore you to abandon the fast. Pressing for release unvictimization. Wire condition to Silchar".

Mr. Chanda received the following from the hungerstrikers "Thanks. Suspending with faith in you".—A. P.



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POLICE EXCESSES ADMITTED

Mysore Assembly Discusses Repression in State

(From Our Correspondent)
MYSORE (By Mail)

The excesses of the limbs of the Law and Order of this "Model State of Mysore" were graphically described on the floor of the Mysore Assembly when the session opened the Dewan President presiding. Mr. B. Chandrasekaraiya moved an adjournment motion. The mover instanced cases of Honnali taluk and other places where Congressmen were harassed by the police. The speaker stated that at Ramangiri a police duffedar began to use a sword on a peaceful procession to disperse it and thereby caused injuries to some in the procession.

Another incident quoted by the mover of the adjournment motion was that which took place in Hosadurga Taluk on the day when the people there had made arrangements to celebrate Tilak day by reading some extracts from the sacred Book Bhagavad Gita and by hoisting the National Flag. Here the police are reported to have come in the way of peaceful celebrations and are reported to have trampled the sacred book (Bhagavad Geeta) and the national flag under their feet. (Cries of shame, shame in the Assembly).

Another member narrated another instance when Mrs. Kamaladevi had just gone for a brief holiday to Srirangapatam, a Superintendent of Police went and peeped through a window into a private apartment which was being occupied by Srimati Kamaladevi

Replying to this hot debate the First Member of the Council admitted some cases of Police excesses at Channagiri and Sagar and assured that the Government would not interfere in the normal activities of the Congress. On this Assurance the adjournment motion was withdrawn by the mover.

MYSORE GOVT.'S REPRESSIVE POLICY CONDEMNED

HUBLI, Oct. 24.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee after a six hours discussion on the subject of alleged repression of Congress activities in Mysore passed a resolution regretting the existence of various Government orders as unjustified, and in some cases illegal, and expressing the opinion that they struck at the root of the fundamental rights of freedom of speech.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has authorised its Secretary to place the matter before the Working Committee for instructions, and to request permission for Mysore Congressmen to recourse to direct action to resist the repressive policy of the Mysore Government.

The meeting also passed a resolution declaring that the demand of the people of Mysore for the establishment of full responsible and representative Government was perfectly justified and calling upon the Government to take immediate steps to that end.—A. P.

HISTORY CONGRESS AT ALLAHABAD

Papers May Be Sent Till End Of December

It had been decided, as announced before, to hold the second session of the Indian History Congress at Allahabad in the beginning of January 1938 and adequate preparations for the reading of papers on different Historical subjects and for the reception of delegates had been made. But a recent announcement that the Indian Historical Records Commission will meet at Lahore on 17th December 1937 and subsequent days, made it clear to the Committee that the Indian History Congress could not have its meeting at Allahabad within a fortnight of the sitting of the Commission at Lahore.

Moreover, owing to the meeting of the Oriental Conference at Trivandrum during the Christmas holidays, it became difficult for many scholars and delegates to come to Allahabad for the Indian History Congress in early January. These factors have, therefore, compelled the committee to decide regretfully to postpone the meeting of the Indian History Congress to the Easter Holidays of 1933 (early April.)

The date for the sending of papers has been extended to the end of December 1937. All contributions and communications may be made to Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A. D.Litt. History Department, University of Allahabad. Allahabad.

Military To Take Up Sion-Matunga Land

Interesting development has taken place in regard to the plot of land belonging to the Bombay Municipality on Sion-Matunga estate, which was recently proposed to be given to the Bombay Presidency Golf Club This plot which admeasures about 93 acres of land was first in the occupancy of the Beggars Home As the Beggars Home is proposed to be removed to Haines Road, the Bombay Presidency Golf Club Ltd. desired to have the plot at an annual rent of Rs. 6,000.

The Improvements Committee recommended to the Bombay Municipal Corporation to accept the terms as the lease was to be made only for twenty five years and that the membership of the Club was not restricted to Europeans only or any particular class or action The Municipal Corporation however turned down the offer of the Club as well as the recommendations of the Improvements Committee a few days ago.

The "Chronicle' now understand that the Bombay Municipality has received another offer which is rent is six times the one offered by the Bombay Presidency Golf Club

The plot of land which is the subject matter of negotiations between the Bombay Municipality and other parties for lease for some time has an interesting history. About a century ago, it was occupied by the military for the defence of Bombay. The Antobe Hill and other adjoining hills provided defence to the army against the invasions of the Mahrattas. Subsequently when the British rule was more firmly established, the military camp was shifted to Santa Cruz.

Recently, it was occupied by the Beggars Home and it is understood, it will be again occupied by the military, the new applicants for lease.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Thirteenth Session To Be Held In Calcutta

The 13th session of the All-India Educational Conference will be held in Calcutta this year during Christmas. Invitations have been extended to all educationists, heads of Education Departments, heads of Educational institutions, University lecturers, professors, inspectors, administrative officers, and teachers in Government as well as non-Government services, and to all ladies and gentlemen who are interested in the cause of education.

This is the 13th All-India Educational Conference, held under the auspices of the All-India Federation of Educational Associations. The different Teachers' Associations and Educational Organisations in India are affiliated to the Federation. The Federation is also affiliated to the World Federation of Educational Associations. Since 1925 the Federation has been organising an All-India Educational Conference annually under the presidency of distinguished educationists like Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, the late Sir Syed Ross Masood and Mr. Syama Prasad Mukerji The present session is being held in Calcutta at the invitation of the All-Bengal Teachers' Association.

ITS SCOPE AND HOW IT WORKS

The Conference will discuss the various educational topics in different sections and also in its general sessions. It usually has the following sections:—

(1) Childhood and Home Education::
(2) Primary and Rural Education:
(3) Secondary Education:
(4) University Education:
(5) Adult Education.
(6) Vocational Education;
(7) Examinations:
(8) Educational Experiment Research and Training of Teachers:
(9) Health and Physical Education:
(10) Internationalism and Peace;
(11) Moral and Religious Education.

MUSLIM WOMEN STAND BY PALESTINE ARABS

LUCKNOW, Oct. 24.

The Rani of Nanpara (Senior), President of the Women's Section of the Muslim League, has sent the following cable to the President of the Republic of Syria, Damascus:—

"Indian Muslim ladies at a public meeting determined to fight for the cause of Palestine from non-Muslim aggression. Seeking Allah's protection of Askah and Sakhra."—A. P.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

strong reaction in the Near East. The important Swiss daily "Neue Zuricher Zeitung" in the course of a leading article this week devoted to the issue states:—"Many Arabs follow with the keenest attention the situation in the Mediterranean and the unsettled Anglo-Italian relations. They hope that out of this and further possible complications, opportunities will accrue for quicker realization of their full independence and unity. The Anglo-Italian conflict in 1936 brought results to Egypt which five years back even optimists had not calculated." The article writes of the possibilities of changes with special reference to Iraq. Transjordania and Syria, as well as Palestine. During the last Great War the Arab countries broke away from one system of domination, but they failed, owing to a lack of maturity unlike some other peoples, to assert unity with independence. The reaction of the Mediterranean tension in the Near East represents, the gaining tendency towards a closer interaction of events. This interaction, especially in a combination or with gaining of tension at more points, assumes a considerably wider scope.

Indo-Czechoslovak Society

The Indo-Czechoslovak Society in Prague, founded under the auspices of the Oriental Institute for attending to the promotion of cultural and economic relations between India and Czechoslovakia, held its opening meeting for the new session with the enthusiastic president of the Society, Professor Dr. Lesny, in the chair. Professor Lesny in his speech at the commencement of proceedings referred to various developments in both countries, dwelt on the use and value of the Society and expressed the hope of its work being continued and extended. The earlier part of the meeting then dealt, with technical matters as relating to the passing of the rules of the Society and election of the office-bearers. Professor Lesny was re-elected as president.

After a tea interval, Mr. D. S. Erulkar, the experienced and energetic representative of the Indian Chambers or Commerce in London who had come to Prague in connection with the session of the International Labour Office, addressed the meeting. Mr. Erulkar at the beginning expressed deep regret at the death of President Masaryk. Masaryk was a keen believer in the development of international contacts and towards this he recognized also the value of the study of fundamental factors and aspects relating to other nations. The Oriental Institute itself stood as a manifestation of this belief and recognition of Masaryk. As a mark of respect to the memory of Masaryk, Mr. Erulkar called on the audience to stand up for a moment.

Continuing, Mr. Erulkar recalled that a little over three years back in company with his distinguished countryman, Mr. Subhas Chunder Bose, he had occasion to participate in the founding of the Indo-Czechoslovak Society. He recorded his appreciation of the good task taken up by the Society and the useful work done by it. He urged co-operation from both sides for this work being continued and strengthened.

Improving Trade Prospects

Referring to the trade relations between India and Czechoslovakia, Mr. Erulkar, giving figures, indicated that they revealed in recent period a satisfactory course. Exports from Czechoslovakia to India in the first eight months of the present year amounted in value to 108 million Czechoslovak Crowns, as against 48 million Crowns in the same period of the previous year and imports from India to Czechoslovakia in the first eight months of 1937 amounted to 351 million Crowns against 197 million Crowns in the corresponding period of 1936. Mr. Erulkar stated that this upward course augured well for consolidation and further improvement, of the relations between the two countries, especially as there existed a satisfactory basis in the nature of goods for exchange between India and Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia's progressive attitude in many directions, in an age marked by an attitude of aggression as well as by an awakening, also represented a valuable factor that counted well with various units. Mr. Erulkar emphasized the use and importance of contacts as promoted by the Indo-Czechoslovak Society and concluded with the expression of good wishes for the Society in its task.

Professor Lesny in winding up the proceedings referred to the cheerful fact that Czechoslovakia was gaining in popularity as a country for Indian visitors and advanced the idea of strengthening the work of the Society in all possible ways. It may not be out of place to mention here that Messrs. Allen and Unwin of London have just decided to bring out an English edition of Professor Lesny's new book on Tagore which appeared in Czech a couple of months back and about which I have already had occasion to report in these columns.

MAKE COMMUNIST PARTY LEGAL

Mr. B. T. Ranadive's Demand

Mr. B. T. Ranadive, Labour leader of Bombay, in course of a statement to the Press says:—

The removal of restrictions on Labour leaders and organizations constitutes only a beginning of our fight for civil liberties under the Congress Ministry. A number of Communists are still rotting in jail. The Communist Party continues to be banned. The Emergency Powers Act continues to menace the very foundations of free movement. It is the duty of the Congress Cabinet to assert for full freedom to the working-class by removing the ban on the Communist Party.

Such restrictions, on any section of the Indian people, only hamper the national struggle and help reaction. Against the Emergency Powers Act, against the repressive ban on the Communist Party, the people must wage a determined struggle and the Congress Cabinet ought to sponsor it without hesitation. I hope the Ministry will undertake this uphill task in the immediate future.

I also hope that having removed the restrictions on Labour leaders, the Ministry will allow them full freedom to build the working-class movement.

"VANDE MATARAM" CONTROVERSY

Mr. G. V. Ketkar's Appeal To Bose Brothers

POONA, Oct. 23.

Interviewed by the 'United Press' regarding the proposed move to refer the "Vande Mataram" song dispute to a committee of the A.I.C.C. Mr. G. V. Ketkar, Editor, the "Mahratta" and Chairman of the Democratic Party Executive expressed the strongest disapproval. He said "Communalist Muslims' agitation against "Vande Mataram" which is growing everyday makes it imperative for the A.I.C.C. urgently to decide the matter, declaring "Vande Mataram" as the national song."

Mr. Ketkar has sent a telegram to Messrs. Subhas Bose and Sarat Bose, requesting them to organize and observe October 26 as "Vande Mataram" Day throughout Bengal as is to be done throughout Maharashtra.

Mr. G. V. Ketkar has secured the original tricolour flag unfurled in Berlin by Madame Cama in 1907 from Mr. S. R. Rana in Paris It is to be unfurled in Poona on October 26 morning at Tilak Mandir by Mr V. D. Savarkar.

After this ceremony Mr Ketkar comes to Bombay with that flag the same evening and unfurles again at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Democratic Swaraj Party to observe the "Vande Mataram" day.

BROACH MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Petition To Set It Aside

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Oct. 22.

Sjt Trikamrai Balwantrai Thakore a local pleader filed an election petition yesterday in the District Court, Broach, to set aside the Municipal Election of Non-Mahommedan Ward No. 5, held on the 11th instant. In the petition he has submitted that the so-called Municipal Election Roll published on 23rd August was not present and published according to the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Borough Act and the Rules framed thereunder; that the Municipality has acted in contravention of the express provision of the Act and the Rules in appointing a committee to consider the applications, objections and references pertaining to the Election Roll.

The Secretary of the Frontier Government, Public Works Department, informs the Press that the Malakand Hydro-electric system transmission lines will be electrified on and from October 27. The public are warned not to touch them.

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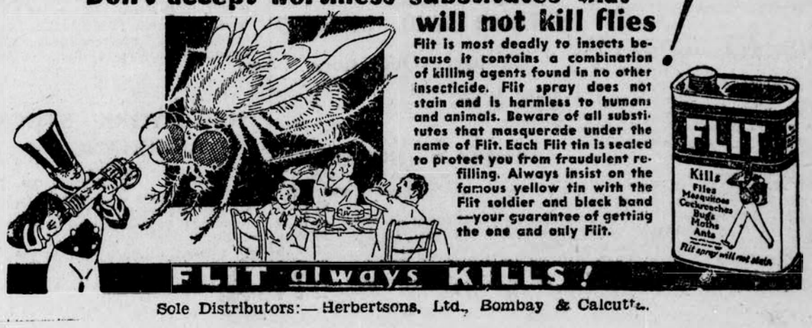
Don't accept worthless substitutes that will not kill flies



Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to human and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band —your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.

Sole Distributors:— Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Silver Better And Wheat Steady But Base Metals Easy

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

On Monday crossrates ruled quiet.

N. Y. COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton opened easy but thereafter prices gradually improved and closed steady.

SILVER BETTER.

London gold was quiet but silver was better.

WHEAT STEADY.

Wheat was steady. Jute was quiet Base metals were easy.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock showed easier tendency following less favourable Wall Street advices. Giltedged securities kept steady on some enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Oct. 25.

Previous closing	8.14
To-day's opening	8.10
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	8.14
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

Previous closing	4.75
To-day's opening	4.66
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing	4.62
Difference	—.12

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs. 160-5
Ginning	1,10,68,000 bales.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 25.

Cotton continued to be depressed by bearish sentiment as a result of easier Liverpool cables, weakness of Wall Street and fears of the crop of over 18 millions together with indications of less rigid crop control all of which brought about renewed lack of confidence.

Trading in December began at 8.10 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered local selling with some hedging operations but at lower levels the market offered good resistance and prices were well maintained.

New York cotton finally closed unchanged at 8.14.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 25.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.23/8.28) 8.10/8.08
January (8.29/8.29) 8.06/8.04
March (8.25/8.24) 8.04/8.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

American October (4.67) 4.55
American December (4.73) 4.62
Sakels November (6.02) 5.91
Sakels January (6.51) 6.41

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 160-12 and Rs. 153-8 The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 160-4

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct. 25.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2)) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

JUTE

New Crop October November (£21 7/16 sellers) £21 5/8 sellers
Dunlop October (£23 1/4) £23 sellers
Lightning October (£21 3/4) £22 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16 buyers) 7
Forward January March (7 13/16 paid and value) 7 7/8 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay November October (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta October November (£15 9/16 sellers) £15 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata October (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 5/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 101 1/2 and March 1e. The market was quiet and featureless in the absence of any stimulating outside cables with lower weekend cables from overseas markets restricting demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 25.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.97 1/2 Prices advanced on better millers' demand and good support for cash coupled with better outside markets the price further rising to 0.98 1/4.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

Bombay, Oct. 25.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 3 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 2 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Oct. 25.

Previous closing	4.95 1/16
To-day's opening	4.95 1/8
To-day's closing	4.95 1/16

U. K. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London Oct. 25.

Previous closing	4.95.12
To-day's opening	4.95.10
To-day's closing	4.95.10

FRANC RATE

London Oct. 25.

Previous closing	146.28
To-day's opening	146.25
To-day's closing	147.01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 25.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.10 and then fell to 4.95.05 with the rate subsequently displaying steadier tendency.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.95.10.

Franc opened at 146.25 and then weakened to 146.47 on scattered selling pressure.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 147.01.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.044) 11.112
New York on Bombay (37.41) 37.40
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Milan (94.12) 94.12
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£218 3/4 buyers £219 sellers. Irregular) £224 1/2 buyers £225 sellers. Weak.
Lead (£19 9/16 buyers £18 5/8 sellers. Firm) £17 7/16 buyers £17 1/2 weak.
Electrolytic Copper (£49 to £51) £48 to £49
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct. 25.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Little speculative buying. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 25.

Spot	(19 7/8d.) 19 15/16d.
Forward	(19 13/16d.) 19 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 25.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (87-0-3) 87-0-7 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

Liverpool wheat October closed at 105 1/4 as against the previous closing at 105 1/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Wheat January	5	5	0
Wheat May	5	2	9
Linseed	8	2	9

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Silver ready	50	13	0
Silver 1st settlement Kartak	50	14	0
Silver 2nd ettlement Magsar	50	15	6
Gold ready	34	12	6
Gold 1st settlement Kartak	34	12	6
Gold 2nd settlement Magsar	34	12	6
Sovereign	22	3	6

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 25.

The security market remained closed to-day as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Nariman.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct. 25.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling closed at £92 1/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct. 25. 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
3 per cent Indian (£92 1/2) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111) £111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/4) £108 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£108) £108

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/8) £74 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£100 3/8) £100 3/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 3/4) £106 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 1/4) £110 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 5/8) £101 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 1/4) £109 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 25. 2-30 p.m.

After being weaker on less satisfactory Wall Street advices and doubts regarding the international situation markets became steadier on the cessation of recent selling but internationals and oil shares.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (111-3) 108-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (62-1 1/2) 62-9
Hydro Electric (£5 3/8) £4 1/2
Musical Industries (18-0) 17-3
Princhin Johnsen (40-10 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-5) 36-3
Woolsworth Ordinary (69-3) 67-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£85) £84
Dunlop Rubber (34-3) 33-3
Unilever Ordinary (37-1 1/2) 35-10 1/2
Ford Motors (24-3) 24-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (267 1/2) £66 3/4
British American Tobacco (109-4 1/2) 107-5
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (150-0) 145-4 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (26-3) 25-3
Distillers (108-3) 107-0
Bradfords Dyers (£6 1/2) £6 1/2
British Celanese (£4 3/4) £4 7/8
J and P Coates Ordinary (44-3) 44-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (43-10 1/2) 42-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 7-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (28-6) 27-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (£47 1/2) £43 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (72-9) 72-6
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Teas (44-4 1/2) 47-3
Empire of India (33-9) 33-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (32-9) 31-3
Gula Kelampong (30-6) 30-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-6) 30-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (48-9) 47-6
Burma Corporation (15-7 1/2) 15-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£17) £15 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (56-3) 55-0
Rand Mines (£7 3/4) £7 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 3/4) £13 7/8
Association Portland Cement (88-9) 87-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (108-9) 103-9
Sub Nigel (£9 7/8) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 30-0
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (45-7 1/2) 43-3
Anglo Iranian (84-4 1/2) 82-6
Burma Oil (120-0) 117-6
Musical Eagle (13-3) 12-3
Shell Transport (100-7 1/2) 96-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£40) £38 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£64) £62 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£31 3/4) £30 3/8
L N E R Deferred (£4 5/8) £4 3/8
Southern Dutch (£20 7/8) £20 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£125) £125
London Transport 'C' Stock (£79 1/4) £79

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 25.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:

General Motors (dol 39 1/4) dol 37 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 5/8) dol 27
U S Steel Common (dol 57 3/8) dol 52 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 111) dol 110 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE WEAK

Brisk Rally In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Stock Exchange opened weak in sympathy with Wall Street and the less satisfactory political outlook and continental offerings but closed above the lowest. The earlier selling having subsided and Paris turning a small buyer.

Wall Street opened weak but then rallied briskly, and losses upto 5 points were quickly converted into corresponding gains.

Among commodities, maize was firm on reports of a startling reduction in Argentine exportable surplus. Metals, after opening weak, rallied. Cotton did likewise

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Generally Weak

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Jutes opened steady after the holidays but business was very small. Coals ruled generally weak and the transactions were very much limited. In teas only limited trading was put through at about quotations prices. In the miscellaneous section Indian irons and Burmas were quieter and in sympathy with other shares also displayed easier tendencies. Government securities kept steady. Following were the closing quotations.—

Securities:—Three and a half per cent Government paper 98/2, three and a half per cent loan 1947/53 106/6, five per cent loan 1939/44 105/4 small lot, five per cent loan 1945/55 120/8 small lot three per cent loan 1951/54 101/14, three per cent paper 83/9, four per cent loan 1960/70 115/11 small lot, four per cent loan 1943 108/8, four and a half per cent loan 119/4 small lot, five per cent loan 1938/40 103/4 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1560 small lot, Reserve Bank 121/3, Imperial conty 378 small lot.

Coltons:—New Victoria ord. 1/3, Bengal Nagpur 16/7.

Coals:—Amalgamated 29, Bengal 330, Bhalgora 6/7, Bokaro and Ramgur 21, Burrakur 18/14, East Indian 29/10, Equitable 43, Hurriladih 19/14, Mundalpore 11/10, Nazira 10, New Beerbhoom 24/15, Parasea 23, Ranegunge 40, Searsole 7/13, South Karanpura 8/2, Talcher 2/6, Union 25/8, West Jamuria 33, New Bansdeopur 15/14.

Jutes:—Agarpara 19/8, Anglo-India 243, Budge Budge 269, Clive 24/12, Howrah 52/8, Kamarhatty 513, National 22/1, Presidency 4/2.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 13/3, Consolidated tin 7/14, Indian copper 3, Rhodesian copper 2/8, Dalmia cement ord. 11/12, Dalmia cement defd 3/3, Dalmia cement pref 100/8, Hukumchand steel 13/2, Hukumchand steel defd 2/8, Indian iron and steel 48/7, Indian Malleable casting defd 3/2, Kumardhubi engineering pref 89, Steel corporation ord. 7/15, Steel corporation pref 87, B.I. corporation ord. 4/5, British Ceylon corporation 6/14, Murree Brewery 15/8, Cuttack electric 10/5, Burn and Co. seven per cent pref 137/8.

Teas:—Bishnauth 30/4, Central Cachar 93, Eastern Cachar 12/6.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar rebate 93, do Guaranteed 95, Darjeeling Himalayan ord. 81, do pref 103, Kalighat Falta 95/8, Hosiarpur Doab 100, Shahdara (Delhi) Shaharanpur 145, Sara Seranganj 100.

Debentures:—Three and a quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 99/12, four per cent 1915/45 Calcutta Municipal 105 small lot.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Oct. 25.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	15	14	6
Punjab January	13	6	9
Desi American January	17	4	6
Tone: weak.			
Wheat October	29	1	0
Wheat November	29	2	3
Wheat December	29	8	6
Wheat July	27	6	9
Tone: dull.			
Gram October	22	7	0
Gram November	22	10	0
Gram December	22	15	6
Gram July	22	4	0
Toria November	9	9	6
Toria December	39	6	0
Toria February	37	7	6
Cottonseed January	15	8	6

Market closed at 3 p.m.

Rs. 500 SALARY LIMIT FOR STATE SERVANTS

Mysore Assembly's Resolution

(From Our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, (By Mail).

The Mysore Assembly has passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority that the pay of any Government official in the State should not exceed Rs. 500 per month.

The Assembly concluded its session on Saturday with the usual survey of the session's proceedings by the Dewan. In his speech the Dewan resented outsiders' criticisms on Mysore regarding the top heavy administration, etc. The Dewan further assured the house that the Government would try to enforce prohibition gradually.

At to-day's meeting of the Assembly Sir D. B. Cooper "Interim" Minister of Bombay watched the proceedings from the distinguished visitor's gallery.

Increased Membership In Mahakoshal Congress

JUBBULPORE, Otc. 25.

An increase of 43,000 Congress members has been recorded in the office of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee. Over 81,000 Congress members have been enrolled from 14 districts of the Province, as against 33,000 of the preceding year.—United Press.

CONTROL OF GOSHALAS

Revenue Member Meets Their Representatives: Bill To Be Circulated

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

The Government of Bombay intend to move in the Legislative Assembly a Bill providing regulation and control of Gowshalas and their registration maintenance and audit of their accounts and to develop co-operation between these institutions and departments of the Government in the matter of improvement of cattle.

A meeting of representatives of such institutions in the Province was called this afternoon by the Director of Agriculture on instructions from the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Revenue and Agriculture and the Hon. Mr. Munshi, Minister for Home and Legal Affairs. It was decided that a bill should be circulated among the various institutions concerned and three weeks' time should be allowed them to express their opinions thereon.

It is understood that many representatives expressed their opposition to the principle of Government control of such semi-religious bodies and the suggestion was made that a Central Board should be established to control these institutions.

The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai.

Premlata-Manmohan

BIKANER, Oct. 23.

H. H. the Maharaja and Maharajkumar Saheb were present at the marriage of Premlata, daughter of Mr. V. N. Mehta, I.C.S., Prime Minister, to Mr. Manmohan, son of Mr. M. S. Jayakar C.I.E., Collector of Thana The wedding was celebrated according to Vedic rights. The newly married couple were blessed by H. H. the Maharaja and the Maharajkumar Saheb All the State Ministers and officials were present.—A.P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

dms. castor oil, 132 dms. groundnut oil, Swastika Oil Mills; 5,925 bags linseed, O. S. Tdg. Com.; 1 300 bags groundnuts, 1,370 bags castor seed, Cotton Agents.

S.S. Falkenfels for New York:—200 bags wool raw Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—20 bales cotton waste M. Chandulal; 3200 packets myrabollam K. Trikamji, 200 pkts ground nut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Hamburg:—2000 Pkts. myrabollam H. Radheshyam; 5048 bags; groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 140 bgs. gum karaya E Mohmad; 112 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 41 bales wool raw Ralli Bros; 2000 pkts myrabollam C. Jivanlal; 6940 bags ground nut oil cakes H. Rawji; 80 bags cotton raw Volkart Bros

S.S. Aldalusia For Genoa:—20 bales wool raw D Abraham; 556 bags castor seed oil seeds Tdg. 8100 bags groundnut seed cotton Agents

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 405 bags groundnut kernal J. Hosmukhrai; 13540 bags groundnut seeds Cotton Agents.

S.S. Santagata for Port Said:—3360 bags ground nut oil cakes L. Dreyfus.

S.S. Taijin Maru for Yokohama: 455 tons iron scrap M. B. Kaisha.

S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw A. Podar; 100 bales cotton raw N. Fatehally.

IMPORTS

S.S. Jaypore M M & Co from Osaka:—950 cases cotton piece goods 54 cases cotton feuts! 400 cases cotton yarn; 60 cases woollen piece goods; 110 cases celluloid goods 54 cases cotton feuts; 400 cases glassware; 150 cases byeyde fittings; 25 cases camphor; 750 cases art silk yarn

From Kobe:—600 cases cotton piece goods; 170 cases rayon yarn; 140 cases art silk yarn; 60 cases paint; 166 cases machinery; 200 cases chemicals; 500 cases Porcelain ware; 105 cases woollen piece goods; 60 cases glassware; 150 cases rayon goods; 100 bags clay.

From Nagoya:—34 cases clocks; 130 cases chemical; 195 cases cotton piece goods; 2300 cases Porcelain ware.

From Hongkong:—87 cases raw silk; 38 cases silk piece goods; 64 cases fire crackers; 38 cases matting; 50 bags sugar candy; 1385 bags cassia; 1330 bags sugar.

From Canton:—45 cases raw silk 200 bags cassia.

From Shanghai:—117 cases tea.

From Singapore:—76 cases arecanuts; 1033 bundles rattans; 1835 bags sago flour; 163 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo:—111 cases tallow; 53 bags wool tops; 45 cases milk powder; 50 bundles mattress fibre; 180 bags cocoanuts.

SHIPPING NEWS

LOADING

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

The following vessels booked for loading on 25-10-37:—

SS Andalusea (L.T.) for Europe and American ports.

SS Taijin Maru (O.S.K.) for China and Japan ports, via Karachi and Penang.

SS Viceroy of India (M.M.) for Europe and American ports via Aden, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan.

SS Trautenfels (L.S) for Europe and American ports, via Karachi Div and Kathiawar ports.

ARRIVALS

BOMBAY, Oct. 25

L. Triestino ss India of 4077 Reg. tons Capt. F. Perilli arrived on 24th inst. from Genoa via Leghorn, Naples, Catania, Port Said, Suez and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil and D. Co., Oil Tanker ss Egero of 4525 Reg. tons Capt. T.M. Anderson arrived on 24th inst. from Abadan with cargo of fuel oil.

L. Edwards ss Potter of 3833 Reg. tons Capt. H. F. Sanders arrived on 24th inst. from Philadelphia via New York, Port Said, Suez Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

K. Nixon ss City of Canterbury of 5290 Reg. tons Capt. J. Wyper arrived from Karachi via Bedi Br with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. ss Garmula of 3234 Reg. tons Capt. H. Taylor arrived from Bassein via Rangoon Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin and Calicut with rice and general cargo.

P. & O. ss Viceroy of India of 19027 Reg. tons Capt. E. A. W. Carter arrived from London via Marseilles, Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

O. S. K. Taijin Maru of 3642 Reg. tons Capt. G. Sorumachi arrived from Yokohama via Japan, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with general cargo.

K. Nixon ss City of Canterbury of 5290 Reg. tons Capt. J. Wyper arrived from Marseills Ply Mouth Liverpool, Glasgow via Port Said with passengers and in ballast.

DEPARTURES

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

The New Dhobra's ss India of 278 Reg. tons Capt. R. Parson sailed for Penang and Singapore with local cargo.

B. I. S. N. ss Golconda of 3203 Reg tons Capt S. C. Brown sailed for Calcutta via Mangalore and Colombo with local cargo.

Volkart Bros. ss Norfolk Maru of 4020 Reg. tons Capt. Z. Wapabayashi sailed for New York via Karachi and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

1 Kenya, 4646 Durban 27-10-37. M.M.
2 Warfield, 3705, U. Kingdom 26-10-37 M. M.
3 City of Simla, 5955, Karachi 25-10, K. Nixon.
4 Potter 3833 Colombo 27-10-37. L. Edwards.
5 Fulhenfds 385 Antwerp 30-10-37. L. Edwards.
8 Manela 5041 London 2-11-37 M.
10 Borneo Maru 4284, Japan 25-10-37 O. S. K.
11 India 4077 Saigm 25-10-37 L. Tuestine.
12 Norfolk Maru 4020 N. York, 25-10-37 V. Bros
14 California, 9930 Liverpool, 28-10-37 Anchor Line.
15 Gurdenia 9930 Liverpool 25-10 37. Graham's Trading.
17 British Glory 4159 Abadan N.F.
Anglo I. O. C. 298, M-Coast, 23-10-

Victoria Dock

1 Golconda 3203, Calcutta 25-10 37 M.M.
3 Bandra 1893 P. Gulf. 27-10-37 M.M.
5 Cambay Star, 320 Bhawnagar 28-10-37 S. Hassum.
6 Santagata, 2747, Port Said, 1-11-37, L. Dreyfus.
A. Oostcappelle 348 M. Coast 25-10-37 Merchant S. N.

Prince's Dock

B Jalapadama, 2026, Rangoon 25-10-37 S. S. N. Co.
F. Alavi, 2161, Jeddah, 2-11-37, T. Morrison.
L Khosrou 2471, N.F., N.F. T. Morrison.
N/O Irrawadi, 634, M.-Coast, 22-10-37. S. S. N. Co.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Viceroy of India 25-10-37 P & O
Durenda 26-10-37 P & O S N
Narkunda 4-11-37 P and O
Ranpura 11-11-37 P and O
Strathnaver, 26-10-37, P. and O. S. N.
Rajputana 28-10-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macindoe, 22-10-37, J. F.
City of Benares 28-10-37 K. Nixon

FROM SYDNEY

Mongolia, 6-11-37, P. and O. S. N.

FROM OSLO

Simla 27-10-37 L Edwards

FROM GENOA

Victoria 30-11-37 L. Triestino
nola, 24-10-37, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Tango Maru 30-10-37 N Y Kaisha
Taijin Maru, 24-10-37, O. S. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 21-10-37 P & O S N
Italy Maru, 27-10-37, O. S. Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 8-11-37, O. S. Kaisha.
Victoria, 3-11-37, L. T.

FROM HAMBURG.

Aagtekerk 26-10-37, L Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.

Pres. Hayes, 30-10-37, F. F. Campbell.
New Orleans 8-11-37, L Edwards.
Potter 24-10-37. L Edward.

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi, 23-10-37. T. M.

FROM BASRA.

Bandra 21-10-37 M M
Varela, 23-10-37. M. M.

FROM DURBAN.

Tairea 30-10-37 M M
Karanja, 13-11-37, M. M.

FROM KARACHI.

Kybfels 20-10-37 L Edward.
Wartenfels, 23-10-37, L. E.
Manela 22-10-37. M. M.
Vita 28-10-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Hatarana, 24-10-37. M. M.
Garmula, 24-10-37. M. M.

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Cathay 23-10-37 P and O.
Warfield 26-10-37 M M & Co.
Manela 2-11-37 P and O S N
Mongolia 6-11-37 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 30-10-37 P and O

FOR PLYMOUTH

City of Simla 23-10-37 K Nixon

FOR SYDNEY

Starthaird 18-11-37 P and O
Narkunda 4-11-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia, 21-10-37. Anchor Line, Ltd
City of Canterbury 25-10-37 K Nixon
City of Simla, 10-11-37, Killick Nixon.
California, 28-10-37. Anchor Line.

FOR HAMBURG

Wartenfels 28-10-37 L. Edwards
Falkenfels, 25-10-37. L. E.

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Monroe 12-11-37 F F Campbell
Pres. F. Adams, 26-11-37, F. F. Campbell.
Pres. Hayes 1-11-37, F. F. Campbell.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde, 16-11-37, L. Triestino.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria 3-11-37. L Triestino.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Conte Biancamano 1-11-37, L Triestino.
Rajputana 28-10-37. P & O.
Anyo Maru, 22-10-37, N. Y. Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 25-10-37. O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 1-11-37, N Y Kaisha
Taijin Maru 8-11-37, O S Kaisha.
Ranpura, 11-11-37. P. and O.

FOR KARACHI.

Vita 23-10-37 M M
Ellora 25-10-37, M M.
Toyama Maru 19-10-37 N Y Kaisha.
Ehrenfels 17-10-37 L Edward

FOR CALCUTTA

Antonietta Costa, 23-10-37, L. Triestino.
Goalpara 24-10-37 M. M.

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 2-11-37. T. Morrison.

FOR BASRA.

Varela 28-10-37. M M
Bandra 27-10-37, M. M.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya 27-10-37. M M.
Tairia 10-11-37 M M.

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S	Manela	21-10-37
,,	Falkenfels	21-10-37
,,	City of Sim'a	21-10-37
,,	California	21-10-37
,,	Antonietta Costa	22-10-37
,,	Vita	22-10-37
,,	Strathmore (boats)	22-10-37
,,	Noorjehan (—)	22-10-37
,,	Kenya	22-10-37
,,	H. T. Neuralia	22-10-37
,,	Borneo Maru	22-10-37
,,	Alavi	23-10-37
,,	Kalavati	23-10-37
,,	Oostcappelle	25-10-37
,,	Bandra	23-10-37

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

S.S. "Viceroy of India" for London:—93 cases bristles, Cox & Kings; 34 cases cashew kernals, 3 bales cotton rugs Pakhode & Bros.; 10 bags animal skins, J. J. Rahimtoola; 3 bags animal skins, A. Gulamhusein; 10 bags animal skins, K. Lalbhai; 6 bags animal skins M. R. Shaffi.

For Marseilles:—3,840 bags groundnutseed. Cotton Agents Ltd.

S.S. "California" for Liverpool: 1,320 bags groundnut oil cakes, H. Rowji; 1,380 bags groundnut oil cakes, P. M. Katria; 1,334 bags groundnut oil cakes. S. Piras; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes, H. Kassam; 18 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam; 50 bales wool raw, B. Harbham.

S.S. "Manila" for Havre:—250 bales cotton row, K Devchand.

S.S. "Gardenia" for Hull:—7,002 bags linseed, K. Devchand.

S.S. "Warfield" for Hull:—32

(Continued in Col. 5.)

Drop In American Cotton

Crop Now Over 18 Million Bales

DOUBT ABOUT CROP CONTROL MEASURES

Prices Depend Upon Bombay Operators

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

Bombay operators are holding extensive purchases on New York Cotton Exchange and if they unload, prices will drop down.

The U. S. cotton crop now looks over 18 million bales and there exists doubt about crop control.

There was general selling on Saturday and prices declined 15 to 19 points.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market opened quiet with a slightly more active trading. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables, some increase in hedge selling, local, New Orleans and Co-operative selling and liquidation.

Further break in Wall Street market damped general feeling and it is doubted that the Government will be able to control crop next year as the subsidy amount will be large enough and will affect financial position.

In the meantime private crop estimates are being raised and the American cotton crop looks over 18 million bales.

Bombay operators are holding about a million bales in futures against sales in the local market and if these straddles are reversed, there will be another decline in New York cotton prices.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at about the highest level of the day and closed at the lowest level. There was general selling from all directions and despite cotton going into loans, prices reached new low levels.

At the opening December was quoted one point down at 8.18 and in a small session, prices declined further 13 points and December was quoted 8.14 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 15 to 19 points. Prices declined on the weakness of stock market and rumours that co-operative interests estimate crop 18,100,000 bales. Trade demand was generally slow and the market is still in a more or less deadlock state with very little cotton coming out from the south

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Cotton was stable in the face of wide fluctuations in other markets with buyers apathetic owing to dullness in all sections of the cotton trade and the growing belief that the nine-cent loan places a ceiling over the market. Sold out conditions and very light offerings due to the holding movement and widespread rains were chiefly responsible for the resistance on declines.

An official announcement shows that only 574,000 bales have been pledged under the loan upto October 15th. However, according to C. C. C. officials there are indications of an unusually heavy participation in the loan.

Hesitancy of buyers was attributed partly to the belief that farmers will market at least ten million bales prior to July 1st in order to obtain three-cent subsidy.

Crop ideas have little changed with the belief that recent rains have not influenced balance prospects.

Meanwhile, inclined to await crop legislation, the trade mostly seems to be reconciled to a period of narrow markets.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 16 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 17 points at 8.21c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with January 4.76. Business was very small and hedging met with trade calling. The market was featureless apart from light hedging towards the close. The market closed at a decline of one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 4.87d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with a scattered business. Giza futures closed 6 to 8 points down and Uppers closed unchanged to one point down with Spot cotton 6.36d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria market was quiet with a small business Sakels futures closed 9 to 12 points down and Ashmouni futures closed one point up to 3 points down.

JAPAN GOING OFF GOLD

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

In the Ready market demand was moderate. Forward market opened steady. Business was confined to jobbers but towards the close prices eased on reports from Osaka that the Government has fixed maximum prices for January and February 1938 yarn at 230 yen and raw cotton at 52 yen.

At night prices broke to Rs. 163/4 on heavy selling by jobbers and option dealers on American cables reporting renewed weakness on Wall Street, American Co-operative Association crop estimate of 18,100,000 bales and President Roosevelt's statement that the next crop control programme must be kept within a balanced budget. From this it appears no extraordinary funds will be spent on crop legislation.

The latest cable from Tokio states that beginning from February, cotton imports will be restricted to approximately 350,000 bales monthly. Imports will however be increased in proportion to the increase in exports of cotton yarns and fabrics.

This decision in conjunction with American cables predicting that Japan is going off gold altogether, suggests resumption of Japanese dry-goods exports at a highly devalued yen exchange.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (10 a.m.)	8.22—21
New York December lowest (12 noon)	8.14—15
Liverpool January highest	4.76—
Liverpool January lowest	4.70—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market eased on account of doubt efficacy pending crop control uncertainty regarding securing funds to pay costs. Should Bombay start to liquidate this market will decline rapidly.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

"Continued weakness stocks discourages bullish activity cotton may decline moderately further but believe will eventually move upward toward nine cents."

"There is a report current that co-operative crop estimate 18,137,000 bales. Securities market affected unfavourably by decline in steel operations."

"Expect increasing farmers opposition rigid crop control without cash receipts indications growing administration seriously endeavouring balanced budget with deflationary implications see little chance sustained advance would only buy near months decline for moderate profit selling new crop any bulge."

Messrs. Bishwambhardial Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Trading market ginnings Monday likely be considerably more than 11.3 estimated however expect good resistance recessions.

Cotton loan prices holding market trade demand lacking expect continued dull market awaiting developments.

With near term under influence extreme caution moderate decline more likely than advance American Cotton Co-operative Associations crop estimate 1,81,37,000.

Eased account doubt efficacy pending crop control uncertainty regarding securing funds pay costs should Bombay start liquidate this market decline rapidly.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: Domestic cloth sales better but below output. Mill activity slightly lower. Lancashire sales good. Japan cotton consumption August September record high. Apparently continuing commodities lower.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September to 21st October 1937		63,003
Same time previous season		54,130
Exports from 1st September to 21st October 1937		
	1937	1936
United Kingdom	2,086	3,071
Continent	27,586	25,116
China	13,532	2,099
Japan	18,680	51,378
Coast Ports	12,273	1,450
U. S. A.		30
+	78,972	83,048
Total exports by rail, 1st September to 21st October 1937		46,783
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September to 21st October 1937		157,660
Same period last year		101,959
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 21st October 1937		566,480
Same time last year		631,145

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st September to 14th October 1937	117,161
Same time previous season	157,000
Total cotton shipped from 1st September to 7th October 1937	31,342
Same time previous year	70,012

Trade Tendencies

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cables:—

Cotton: "Steady trade demand, light offerings prefer long side awaiting Washington developments."

Wheat: Hold steady due political situation in face of favourable Argentine Australian reports. All other commodities under influence outside developments."

The Comtelburo states:

"Argentine new crop offers show a startling discount in price compared with old but so far very little business has been concluded for January February shipment. Therefore, the prospect of Argentine becoming a more potent competitor in the International market must not be lost sight of for new crop loadings."

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 25

Following a decline of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local forward cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 162/8 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened easy at Rs. 161 and under heavy selling prices declined to Rs. 158/12. There was considerable nervous unloading and the undertone of the market was easy. Later on there was scattered short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 159/2.

Liverpool market opened weak at a decline of 9 points. The local market closed at 2 p.m. as a mark of protest against the arrest of Mr. K. F. Nariman to open at 3 p.m. but no broker turned up. Closing quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M	159	0	0
Oomra D/J	139	0	0
Oomra March	141	0	0
Bengal D/J	125	0	0
Bengal March	126	0	0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 22nd October	6,181
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	74,187
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	57,813
Increase	16,360

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Oct 23

GIZA—	
Spot	7.50—2
October	6.00—6
November	6.03—6
January	6.51—6
March	6.61—7
May	6.67—6
July	6.74—8
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.36—1
October	6.01—1
November	5.91—1
January	5.38+1
March	5.91—3
May	5.95—3
July	6.00—9

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct 23

SAKELS—	
November	14.25—9
January	14.11—11
ASHMOUNI—	
December	10.15—2
February	10.20+1
April	10.21—5
GIZA—	
November	12.46—7
January	12.43—2

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Oct 25

December	57.00—70
January	57.10—100

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 23-10-37	3217000	2946000
Receipts yesterday 23-10-37	85000	52000
Exports to date 23-10-37	1293000	1395000
Stock at Ports 22-10-37	313000	2484000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-10-37	2050000	2179000
Stock at Liverpool 22-10-37	773000	781000
Visible Supply 22-10-37	6427000	5912000
Quantity in sight 22-10-37	6100000	5436000
Quantity out of sight 22-10-37	2554000	2806000

Exports From Bombay

In full-pressed bales	1st Sept to 21st Oct 23-10-37.	This year
Europe	230	29,472
Japan and China	2,193	38,222
Coast Ports		12,278
Up-country by Rail		46,763
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		2,527
Total	2,423	129,262

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct 25

Bengal F G	130/32
C P 1	146/49
C P 2	139/41
Arvi	139/42
Berar	129/32
Khandesh	121/27
Jalna Sailu	124/27
Burwah Sanavad	127/31
Mathia	109/14
Broach Fine	150/54
Jagadia Ankleshwar	184/86
Surat	194/96
Navsari	201/04
Kampala	314/17

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct 25

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	23-10-37.	This year
Khandesh		613
Barsi and Nagar		675
Berar		0
Central Provinces		48
Total Oomras		1,342
Dholera		890
N W Provinces		301
Sind Punjab	1,044	15,681
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar		3,201
Westerns Northerns		531
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		809
American		158
Egyptian, African and Sudan	576	51,327
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		38
Total	1,620	75,807

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct 25

On Saturday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-0-3. London Paris Exchange rate was 6 points up at 148.28. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.95 1/16. London silver prices were unchanged at 19 7/8d. Business was small and the market was steady. Montreal silver prices closed unchanged to 10 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-2 17/64.

The local silver market remained closed as a protest against arrest of Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct 23

October	44.50—
December	44.70—10
March	44.30—

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct 25

October	230.00 [illegible] 50
December	236.30—240
January	224.00—360
February	224.20—(60
April	223.10—(20

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Oct 23

November	£12 18 9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct 23

October	106 1/8d.
December	102 1/2d.
March	99 1/8d.
May	98 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct 23

December	dol 0.97 1/4
May	dol 0.96 7/8
July	dol 0.91 3/4

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct 25

Wheat	3,852 cwts.
Linseed	7,986 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	3 cwts.
Gingellyseed	762 cwts.
Poppyseed	193 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,587 cwts.
Castorseed	1,272 cwts.
Rice	7,778 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,197 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,951 cwts.
Gram	1,638 cwts.
Jeowar	734 cwts.
Maize	150 cwts.
Bajree	1,872 cwts.
Indian sugar	222 cwts.

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Oct 23

Broach A/M 1938 opening 165 highest 165 lowest 164 3/4 closing 165

Oomra D/J opening 143 1/2 highest 144 lowest 143 1/2 closing 144

Oomra March opening 145 1/4 highest 145 1/2 lowest 145 1/4 closing 145 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 129 highest 130 lowest 123 closing 129 1/2

Bengal March opening 129 1/2 highest 130 1/4 lowest 129 1/2 closing 130

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-11-37) Rs. 7 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 19 1/2

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 149 January 152 March 168 May 175 at cross rate 4.95 1/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 162/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.77 Rs 45 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 162/8 New York May 8.08 Rs. 19 at Cross rate 4.95 1/16.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Oct 23

Messrs. Datlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Water Works Com	11
Ame Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	33
Ame Forn Power Com	4
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	25
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	36
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	25
Columbia Gas	8
Northern S. Power A.	11
American Tel and Tel	149
Western Union Telg.	30
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	12
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	37
Canadian Pacific Railway	8
Erie Railway	8
Great North Pfd Railway	26
New York Central Railway	18 3/4
Pennsylvania Railway	23
Southern Pacific Railway	19
Union Pacific Railway	90
Allis Chalmers	41
U. S. Rubber	24
Boeing Airplane	19
Phillip Petroleum	40
Bethelehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	90
Imperial Oil of Canada	18
Bethelehem Steel	43
Crucible Steel	27
Ludlum Steel	18
National Steel	60
Republic Steel	17
United S Steel	53 3/4
Amr Car Foundry	21
Amr Rolling Mills	22
Youngstown Sheet	40
Anaconda Copper Mining	28
Int Nickel of Canada	44 1/4
Chrysler Motors	62
General Motors	33
General Electric	38 1/4
Union Carbide	76
Socony Oil	15 1/4
St Oil of N J Oil	50
Amr oTb B.	71
Chase Bank	33
National City Bank	30
Sun Life of Canada	400
Westinghouse Airbrake	25
Eaton Mfg.	23
Douglas Aircraft	31
Steel of Canada	65

Market weak and declining for want of confidence. Turnover 1 1/2 million shares.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct 25

B. C. RATES I T U D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling	I T D U 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	2 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK.—	
Bank's selling	T T 288 1/2
Bank's buying	T T 286 5/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling	T T 1,094
Bank's buying	T T 1,114
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying	T T 77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling	D D 66 7/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling	D D 83 3/4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling	D D 79 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling	D D 91 5/8

CROSS RATE—

New York 4.95.06 23rd instant

Japan London 1/2 1/32 25th instant

Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 25th instant

Shanghai London 1/2 17/64 24th instant

Java London 8.93 25th instant

London Paris 146.28 23rd instant

London Belgium 29.36 1/4 23rd instant

London Switzerland 21.49 1/4 23rd instant

London Berlin 12.32 3/4 23rd instant

London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 23rd instant

London New York 4.95.12 23rd instant

London Amsterdam 8.95 3/8 23rd instant

London Italy 94.12 23rd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-0-8 22nd instant.

Gold £7-0-8 23rd instant

Silver London Ready 19 7/8 22nd instant.

Silver London Ready 19 7/8 23rd instant

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 22nd instant

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 23rd instant

Silver New York Ready 45 22nd instant

Silver New York Ready 45 23rd instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 22nd instant.

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 23rd instant

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 22nd instant

London discounts 6 monthss 11/16 per cent 23rd instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

4 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone: Easy

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Oct 24

Wheat seeds and Cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 25 30

Wheat Malwi Rs. 24 27

Wheat Pissi Rs. 25 27

Tilseeds Rs. 36 38

Linsseds Gold Brown Rs. 31 32

Jawar Rs. 12 13

Moog (Green) Rs 30 34

Moog (Black) Rs. 23 24

Dhana Rs. 32 34

Ajavan Rs. 18 20

Gram Rs. 18 19

Dhana Rs. 36 37

Oil cakes Rs. 10 11

Cottonseeds Rs. 11 12

Maka Rs 10 11

Joungari of Kolhapur Rs. 22 23

Chilies Rs. 70 72

Ghee Rs. 230 500

Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 65 70

Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 63 67

Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs. Rs. 164

Cotton Broach closing per candy of 784 lbs. 165

Nazarana Rs. 7/4

Gali Farack Rs. 1/8

Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10/4

Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11

Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 9

Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 4

Satan per than:—

Hukumchand Rs. 4

Indore Malwa Rs. 4/4

Binod Rs. 3/5

Hira Rs. 3/4

Bhandari Rs. 4

Rajakumar Rs. 3/8

Shares:—

100 P N Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Rs. 25

100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 79

100 Indore Malwa Debentures Rs. 83

100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 221

100 Nandalal Bhandari Ltd Rs. 95

100 Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 136

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd ordy Rs. 114

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd pref Rs. 117

100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd Rs. 34

500 Hira Mills Ltd Rs. 520

25 Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs. 10

25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. Rs. 3

25 United Rubber and Tyre Co Ltd. Rs. 10

25 Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 42

10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd Rs. 12

5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. Re. 1

Bullion:—

Gold Bar per tolas Rs. 36

Silver Bar per 100 tolas Rs. 51

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-10-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.042 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 80.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.2 degrees 0.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.8 degrees 17 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 131 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-10-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.90 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COTTON CROP IN C. P. AND BERAR

Second Forecast

On the average of the five years ending 1933-38, the area under cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar represented about 17.9 per cent or the total area under the crop in British India.

The climatic conditions up to the end of September have been described in the first forecast of the juar crop issued on the 25th September 1937. Heavy and continuous rainfall of the early monsoon interfered with weeding and intercultural operations and the growth of plants was generally stunted in consequence. The crop was also damaged to some extent in low-lying areas and heavier soils, but the break that set in in the second week of August allayed anxiety as it allowed weeding and intercultural operations to be pushed through vigorously and enabled much of the lost ground being regained. Early in September moderate to heavy rain fell throughout the province which was extremely beneficial to the crop. Thereafter the weather was seasonable with occasional light showers and sunny intervals. The condition of the crop is fair to good and prospects are hopeful.

In the important cotton-growing districts the estimated outturns as reported by the deputy commissioners range from 75 per cent of the normal in Akola and Buldana to 100 per cent in Nimar except Hoshangabad and Wardha where it is only 65.5 per cent. For the province as a whole, the estimated outturn works out to 80.5 per cent of the normal as against the corresponding estimate of 102.5 per cent and the final estimate of 78 per cent last year. The crop is improving steadily and an outturn near about the average is anticipated provided favourable weather conditions continue.

The area sown during the current year in the Central Provinces and Berar has been compared in the table below with the corresponding and actual areas of 1936-37:—

Central Provinces Estimated area sown during the current year (1937-38) Acres 1,229,501; Estimated area reported in the corresponding forecast of last year 1936-37) Acres 1,271,275; Actual area of last year (1936-37) Acres 1,239,009, Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. 2 over col. 3 —3; col. 4—1.

Berar Estimated area sown during the current year (1937-38) Acres 2,754,559; Estimated area reported in the corresponding forecast of last year (1936-37) Acres 2,822,209; Actual area of last year (1936-37) 2,712,686; Percentage of increase (+) or degrees (—) of col. 2 over col. 3 —2; col. 4 +2.

Total Estimated area sown during the current year (1937-38) 3,989,060; Estimated area reported in the corresponding forecast of last year (1936-37) Acres 4,093,484; Actual area of last year (1936-37) Acres 3,961,645; Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. 2 over col. 3 —3; col. 4 +1.

Cotton Crop In Bombay Presidency

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Second Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency (including Indian States) for the season 1937-38:—

(1) On an average of the five years ending 1935-36 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 26.5 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

This territory (included in the present report) is, however, exclusive of Baroda State which, on an average, occupies about 3.2 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(2) The figures given in the present report relate to the varieties of cotton grown in the Bombay Presidency. For estimates of the remaining crop refer to Baroda Forecast for "Dholera" and "Broach" to Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Forecasts for "Barsi and Nagar", "Kumpta and Dharwar" and "Westerns" and to Sind Forecasts for Sindhi. Estimate for the whole crop is available also in the All-India Cotton Forecast published in the Indian Trade Journal.

(3) The figures for 1937-38 shown in this forecast relate to the cotton crop sown between June and July 1937 in the case of the early varieties which are grown principally in the Deccan and to the cotton crop sown in September-October 1937 in the case of the late varieties which are grown chiefly in Gujarat and Karnatak.

(Estimates up to 1st October, 1937.)

Information incomplete. Total area so far reported and estimated under early and late varieties of cotton 2,822 thousand acres British Districts and 1,661 thousand acres Indian States. Total 4,483 thousand acres, 1.9 and 10.4 per cent respectively below corresponding or a last year and decennial average same date. Classified by varieties, total area 4,483 thousand acres distributed thus among different varieties; Dholera 1,713, Broach 821, Khandesh 1,325, Barsi and Nagar 238, Kumpta and Dharwar 359 and Westerns 27 thousand acres.

In Gujarat crop progressed fairly well during drought period in August and much benefited by good September rains now appears promising. Crop in Deccan germinated satisfactorily and although somewhat checked in growth due deficient soil-moisture in August was much improved by September rains and doing fairly well. Irrigated crop ready for harvest and its first picking over in some areas. In Karnatak crop suffered much for want of adequate rain in the beginning while its sowing was delayed in eastern dry tract on same account. Rain at end of September improved condition some extent and also facilitated sowing.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Issued By The Hindustani Native Merchant's Association

Bombay, Oct. 25.

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi—		
Tata	Per lb.	0 7 0
Textile	,,	0 7 9
Bradbury	,,	0 7 3
B. S. Group	,,	0 7 3
Sassoon	,,	0 7 3
Century	,,	0 7 0
Toyo Podar	,,	0 7 5
Simplex	,,	0 7 3
Madhusudan	,,	0 7 4½
Long Cloth (full weight In. 36—38 92½—93½—		
Mahal Brand	per lb	0 10 0
Madari Brand	,,	0 9 9
Daud Saheb	,,	0 9 9
Hindustan 8605	,,	0 10 6
Hindustan 8705	,,	0 10 6
Long Cloth (Light Weight) No. 5282—5303—		
Kurla	,,	0 10 0
Idsu	,,	0 10 0
Long Cloth X Quality—		
Apollo	,,	0 9 7½
Century	,,	0 9 7½
Jam	,,	0 10 9
Textile	,,	0 9 9
Spring	,,	0 9 9
Madhusudan	,,	0 9 7½
Victoriya	,,	0 9 3
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 In.		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 9 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 9 3
Century (Bugal)	,,	0 9 1½
Pehlad Siwala	,,	0 9 0
Hindustan (Tiger)	,,	0 9 6
Western 92½—92½ (Circus Horse)	,,	0 9 3
Madhusudan	,,	0 9 1½
Tijuri	,,	0 9 6
Bharat Mill	,,	0 9 0
Sundri	,,	0 9 3
Jubily	,,	0 8 4½
Hight Class Long Cloth (Edsu Mill)—		
8851-251	per piece	6 14 0
9921—656	,,	6 9 0
1200—181	,,	6 3 0
542—352	,,	7 8 0
4141—657	,,	7 2 0
140[illegible]—191	,,	6 9 0
548—353	,,	8 0 0
9191—658	,,	7 9 0
Long Cloth Vegitable—		
Apollo	per lb.	0 8 10½
Idsu	,,	0 8 10½
Century	,,	0 8 7½
Madhusudan	,,	0 8 9
Sclita—		
1215 Idsu	,,	0 8 6
1215 Madhusudan	,,	0 8 6
1215 Sasoon	,,	0 8 6
AAA Billi	,,	7 6 0
Dhoties 7—8—9 Yard—		
Spring Mill (Balance)		0 10 6
Crown	,,	0 10 3
Hindustan	,,	0 10 3
Dhoties 10 Yards—		
Spring Mill (Balance)	,,	0 9 9
Hindustan	,,	0 10 3
Crown 4310	,,	0 10 3
Gin Coloured—		
B 1515 Ratilal	per piece	7 14 0
1415 Ratilal	,,	7 [illegible] 0
779	,,	8 [illegible] 0
4141	,,	8 10 0
Spring	,,	8 10 0
976 Kohinoor	,,	7 2 0
M. B. W.	,,	8 4 0
Dhoti Mahin 44x10—		
115 Victoria	,,	1 4 6
2142 Western	,,	1 6 6
Lepad Big Size—		
Crown	per lb.	0 9 6
Hindustan	,,	0 9 4½
Apollo	,,	0 9 3
Edsoo	,,	0 9 3
Spring	,,	0 9 4½
Tex	,,	0 9 4½
Century	,,	0 9 3
Madhusudan	,,	0 9 3
Lepad Small Size—		
Century	per lb.	0 9 0
Madhusudan	,,	0 9 9
Tex	,,	0 9 1½
Spring	,,	0 9 1½
Dukdi Yards 12—13—14—		
9712 Kamala	,,	0 10 3
8712 Madhusudan	,,	0 10 4½
5250 E. Keshri	,,	2 5 3
8712 Kalyan	,,	0 10 6
8712 Shri Nivas	,,	0 10 6
9250 Kohinoor	,,	2 4 0
8459 Madhusudan	,,	2 1 0

VILLAGE TEMPLE DEMOLISHED

Resentment Among Harijans

JULLUNDUR, Oct 23.

Considerable resentment prevails among the local Harijans over the demolition of their temple in village Budhanwal in Shahkot Police Station by certain Christians.

Lala Chunilal, President of the Punjab Valmik Mandal, contemplates legal steps against the offenders including Fazal Din, a Christian missionary. A conference will also be called shortly to discuss the situation.—United Press.

Uplift Work In Bagad

(From A Correspondent)

DUNGARPUR, (By Mail)

A meeting of the Bagad Sewa Mandir was held here for three days during this week. This society is the local branch of the Rajasthan Sewak Mandal, Ajmer and has been doing Harijan and Bhil uplift work in Bagad with the aid of the Harijan Sewak Sangh and in co-operation with State authorities

It was decided to open six Bhil schools and a Bhil Hostel in the Dungarpur State and two Bhil schools in the Banswara State. These schools will also be centres for Khadi, sanitation, social reform and relief work.

Another event of public importance was the winding up of the famine relief work in Dungarpur State. A meeting of the Akal Sahayak Sangh was held here last evening

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No B. 1065

DR. WOHLING'S

GONOMED DRAGEES
(Made in Germany)
CURES
GONORRHOEA
ANY STAGES—Acute or Chronic.
A FEW TABLETS WILL SHOW IMMEDIATE RESULTS.
Agents & Dealers Wanted
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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1937

Bhasyam's Statement In Court

"We Plead For A True Federation"

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

"I fail to understand the attitude of an administration which seeks to put into jail people who ask for no more than the establishment of responsible Government in the State (Mysore) under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja."

So says Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Leader of the Congress (Mysore) Assembly Party in the course of a written Statement Filed in the Court of the City Magistrate Bangalore, wherein he and Mr. N. C. Thimma Reddy, B.A., B.L., Advocate of Doddaballapur are standing trial under a charge of Sedition.

"I do not wish to plead; nor do I desire to make any defence. I stand by what I have stated and I have nothing to regret in all that I have said and done in the cause of the country. I hold that what I have stated is not sedition even according to the very elastic Provisions of the law as it stands. If nevertheless what I have stated in my speech is an offence and a crime either the law or the administration or both must be changed: for, no self-respecting citizen can live with any sense of security if the law and the administration should strangle his freedom for expressing his grievances and asking for relief.

'Illiteracy, insanitation and indebtedness are perpetuated in the State and the mass of the popu- attitude of the Government towards the people

"Nor have we any scope for expressing our grievances and demands freely and fearlessly. The walk out in the Assembly and the innumerable meetings all over the State condemning the repressive policy of the Government ought to convince the administration of its high-handed treatment of the people.

PETITIONING BODY.

"Even the representative Assembly and the Legislative Council give no chance of formulating the people's demand. They are both presided over by the Dewan who suppresses the resolutions regarding the grievances and demands of the people. Resolutions for the establishment of Responsible Government in the State are summarily disallowed and adjournment motions on the major grievances of the people mercilessly rejected. The representative Assembly is only a petitioning and recommending body; and even that much privilege is denied in the matter. The legislative Council is over-ridden by the official and nominated blocs and not a single demand of the elected representatives of the people has any chance of being respected.

Where then is there freedom for the people? The Press and the platform and even the statutory houses of legislature are denied to the people for expression of their grievances and the formulation of their demands.

UNTENABLE ATTITUDE.

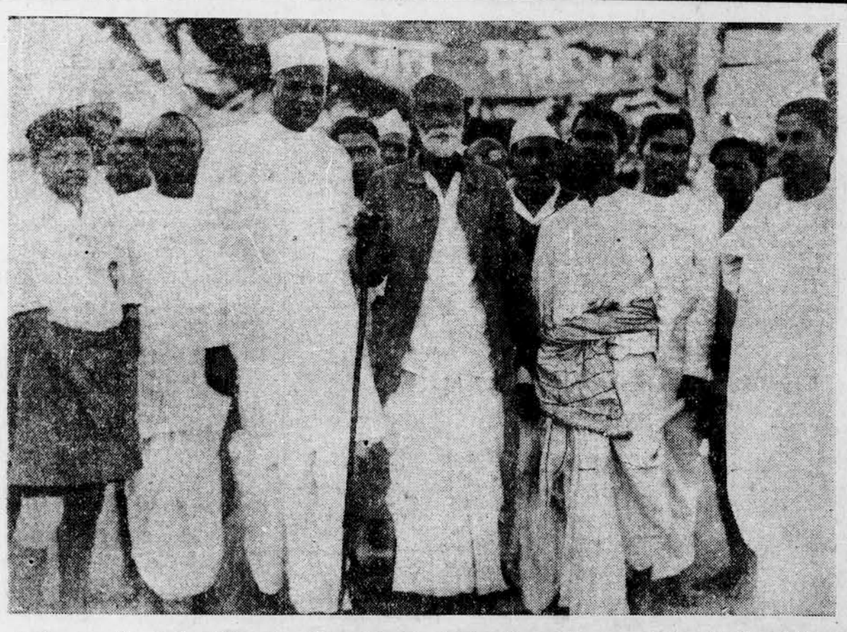
Not merely are people thus repressed and not merely are they held up to ridicule by contrasting their complaints with encomiums of people and newspapers from outside, but even the great National institution in the country is insulted and threatened if it should assist us in our endeavour to establish responsible Government in the State. In the name of Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian National Congress is warned not to interfere with our politics. The administration is so determined in its attitude that it even threatens to break up the All-India Unity. It is a strange and untenable attitude. Mahatma Gandhi is a party to the resolution of the Indian National Congress extending its fullest sympathy to the citizens of Indian States in their aspiration for responsible Government; and he will not tolerate in silence and look on with indifference such unjust acts of repression in the State.

WANTED REAL FEDERATION.

"We plead for a true Federation —not the one envisaged under the Government of India Act 1935. And there can be no true Federation of autonomous provinces and autocratic States. How can the administration which has always plumped for Federation deny the justness of our demand? The Federation affects the provinces intimately and they are entitled to say that they will only federate with self-governing States. And these provinces, seven out of the eleven, are under the Congress administration; and, therefore, the Indian National Congress has every right to assist us in our endevours and the Government of Mysore ought to welcome such assistance.

"Instead of doing so the administration in Mysore is obstinately holding to its ancient moorings. The Dewan is unwilling to change the venerable old edifice of autocarcy and irresponsibility."

"I have seen the world, and have found that it is not worth living in". These words were scribbled on a paper found in the pocket of Shamsarup, House Physician of the King George Medical College, Lucknow, who is alleged to have committed suicide by injecting into his body an overdoze of morphia.



Acharya Prafulla Chander Ray (centre) leaving the pandal of the Educational Conference in Company of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and others.

JAWAHAR IN CALCUTTA

Rousing Reception To Congress President

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Acharya Kripalani arrived in Calcutta this morning by the Bombay Mail. He detrained at Lillooah Station in order to avoid a demonstration at the Howrah station.

Mr. Subhas Bose and other leading Congressmen were present at the station and accorded him a hearty reception. The Pandit will be the guest of Mr. Sarat Bose during his stay in Calcutta. The Pandit travelled in third class.

As soon as the train steamed in Mr. Subhas Bose entered the compartment and garlanded the Pandit on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. The leaders embraced each other. Near Howrah Bridge the Pandit's car was stopped by a huge crowd, who cheered him enthusiastically.—A. P.

JAWAHAR AND SUBHAS MEET

Animated Scene At Calcutta Suburban Station

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The sight of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, clasped in a warm embrace amidst loud cheers was witnessed at the Lillooah Station where the Congress President alighted this morning.

With a view to avoiding rush Panditji detrained at Lillooah station, about five miles ahead of Howrah Station. Panditji was garlanded by Mr. Subhas Bose on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

The Hon. Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Labour and justice, U. P. Government, also arrived by the same train to attend the meeting of the Congress Labour Sub-Committee which will be held this afternoon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit who was expected to arrive to-day along with Pt. Jawaharlal did not come.—United Press.

Mahatmaji proceeding to attend the Educational Conference at Wardha.

Gandhiji Going To Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Meherally, Mr. M. R. Masani, and Mr. Shankerlal Banker were among those who arrived to-day to attend the meeting of the A. I. C. C.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected tomorrow by the Nagpur Mail.—A. P.

ALL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE

Great Enthusiasm For A. I. C. C. Meeting

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Calcutta Congressmen are busy making preparations for the forthcoming session of the A.I.C.C. which will be held in the Wellington Square, which was the scene of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress in 1921 when Mahatma Gandhi's creed of non-co-operation was adopted.

The construction of a pavilion which will be fitted with all modern equipment is very nearly complete and side by side with this arrangements are being made by the Provincial Congress Executive to provide guests with all amenities for their comfort.

The most remarkable feature of the "pandal" will be its main gate, which is being constructed on the model of the famous gate of Sarnath. It will have a symbolic representation of the freedom movement radiating from Bengal.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who returned after a fortnight's rest in Kurseong, spent a busy day yesterday supervising all the arrangements. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has also returned from Kurseong The A.I.C.C. Secretariat, which is accommodated in a building just opposite the "pandal" has begun work with full complement of staff, who arrived from Allahabad.

Public interest in the A.I.C.C. meeting is evidenced by the fact that most visitors tickets have been sold out. A volunteer organisation consisting of 400 men and 50 women will be on duty during the Working Committee and A.I.C.C. meetings.—A. P.

London Indians Organise Help For China

Nanking Ambassador To Attend Uday Shanker's Benefit Performance

LONDON, October 16.
(By Air Mail.)

The China-India Committee has attained a certain amount of importance in London amongst the supporters of China because of the wide publicity campaign that it has organized in this country.

UDAY SHANKAR'S PERFORMANCE.

All over the country, Indians are corresponding with the secretariat of the Committee offering their moral and material help to China in her present plight. Uday Shankar and his company of dancers and musicians have accepted the invitation of the Committee and a charity performance by this world interpreter of Indian classical dance will take place at the Piccadilly Theatre at the end of this month. A record attendance is expected as constant enquiries to book seats are pouring in at all the centres of the Committee where booking has been arranged.

The Chinese Ambassador, who is attending the performance with his wife, as the patron, is particularly glad that the great Indian dancer has put off his departure for America in order to be of assistance in sending medical relief to the Chinese sufferers.

On Thursday afternoon the Executive of the Committee invited a number of sympathisers to consult them on making the work successful. Amongst those who attended this meeting included Mr. N. M. Joshi, Miss Agatha Harrison and Mrs. Evelyn Brown, of the Friends of Soviet Union. There were congratulations to the Committee from Miss Dorothy Woodman, Secretary of the China Campaign Committee, Mrs. Geraldine Young, of the Friends of the Chinese People Society in London, Mr. Harry Pollitt, and Lady Dorothea Hosie. The latter wrote: "I rejoice at your wish to help China."

N. M. JOSHI'S SUPPORT

Mr. N. M. Joshi addressing the Executive Committee of the China-India Committee, congratulated the young Indians in London for being so prompt in setting up a Special Committee in London to help China against Japanese aggression. "I am glad that you have taken up the work because we must do what we can for China" said Mr. Joshi. "We do not want to help China because she is an Asiatic country", continued the speaker "but because what is happening in China today has already happened in India. We understand the plight of the Chinese people as we too have suffered long enough not to feel the pain and the sorrow of our Chinese friends. What you are doing is really very good. I do not know what you can do for the boycott of Japanese goods in this country. At the same time I do not know what we can do in India to boycott Japanese goods. I do not know whether such a boycott will succeed in India in view of the quota system. What I fear is that Japan will retaliate immediately. But these are things which deserve deep and serious consideration on the part of those who are seriously contemplating a general boycott of Japanese goods."

"It is true", added Mr. Joshi, "that Japan may not like your or my collecting money for China. But we must do it irrespective of the feelings of the Japanese. There is no Indian, I dare say, who does not sympathise with China and my advice to you is that you should not hesitate to approach even Government officials to subscribe to your funds. If you collect a large sum of money, as I am sure you will, the efforts that this Committee is making to help China will be widely appreciated.

GIVE LEAD TO INDIA

"If our people in India hear that something is being done by Indians in London, it will inspire them to start doing something in India itself. I have been away from home for a couple of weeks and I really do not know what is being done there. So, please do let them know all that you are doing here so that it may inspire our young people at home. I am, as I said earlier really anxious that we should help China and effectively. I do not desire to flatter you but I must say that your work has in itself given me an inspiration. Your meeting this afternoon has given me stimulus to go ahead in support of China. I wish you every success."

GOOD PROSPECTS

That there is a ready response to the appeal issued by the China-India Committee is endorsed by the representatives of other organizations in this country. At the invitation of the organizers of the Dussera dinner under the auspices of the Hindu Association of Great Britain, the members of the China-India Committee were able to sell a number of expensive seats for Uday Shankar's performance. By the time these lines are in print I have no doubt that Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Leeds and Newcastle-on-Tyne will have sold their respective quotas and prepared themselves to come in large contingent to the Piccadilly Theatre on Saturday, October 30, not only to cheer their countrymen, only to cheer their countryman, Uday Shankar, for his sympathy with China but also to give a warm welcome to the Chinese Ambassador and his wife, who will be accompanied by Mlle. Wellington Koo, the daughter of the Chinese Finance Minister, who is conducting a crusade on behalf of her country in Great Britain.

Alwar Sedition Case Against Congressmen

ALWAR, Oct. 24.

The hearing of the case against nine Congressmen recently arrested by the Alwar State Police began in jail recently when three prosecution witnesses including an eye witness were examined.

The defence counsel reserved their cross-examination.

The Magistrate framed a charge under section 4/100F of the Prevention of Seditious Meeting Act. The accused will file their written statements, when the hearing is resumed.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"THE BLACK"*

SURELY, SIR, I HAVE A MATCH--
-HERE IT IS---I LIGHT IT
---SO!
AN' I PUT YOU OUT-- SO!
I KNOCKED HIM COLD AN' DRAGGED HIM IN AN ALLEY ---YOU CAN CALL THE BLACK NOW!
AH!- HAND ME THE 'PHONE, SHASTA!
YOU HAVE A SERVANT CALLED MAHMET?- --HE HAS BEEN IN AN ACCIDENT- HE IS HERE--- THE ADDRESS IS 613 WOPPING CORNER--- WE SHALL BE EXPECTING YOU!
9-22
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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